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Habits of the Alligator as Observed in Florida.

The most marked feature of animal life in the extreme Southern States of the Union is the abundance of alligators; for every tarn, stream, bayou, and marsh seems full of them. They are veritable nuisances to wild fowls, for they rush for a dead or wounded duck or goose as soon as it touches the water, and opening their capacious jaws, gulp it down, then sink out of sight like a black apparition. Nothing edible that approaches the water is safe from them, except man, and even he is liable to be mistaken for something else occasionally, and to receive their attention in such a manner that he would be ready to consider their open countenance expressive of all that is sardonic, truculent, hideous, and repulsive. They are so much afraid of him, however, as a rule, that they carefully avoid him, and attempt to flee should they meet him ashore.

The natives of Florida say that an alligator will boldly attack a man should it find him asleep on land, but will scamper off as fast as it can should he rise while undergoing an examination previous to being devoured. A man erect is with the alligator, as with the tiger, considered the ruler of the animal world, and it pays him involuntary homage by fleeing from his presence. It will not always retreat in this precipitate manner, however, especially if it is suddenly aroused from a nap, or its retreat to the water is cut off, but will inflate itself from head to tail, as if the body were one mass of lungs, and emit a most disagreeable odor, while its little piggish eyes glisten with a mingled expression of fear and ferocity. If attacked then, it will use its powerful tail with such excellent effect that, unless a man is active enough to avoid it, he is liable to have his legs broken by a vigorous sweeping blow. If allowed to escape, it will move rapidly onward, after reducing itself to the ordinary size, nor will it look round to learn if it is pursued.

In Florida, where the animal only partially hibernates during the Winter, on account of the warmth of the climate, it is so abundant that several men make a good living by killing it for its hide and the oil extracted from its flesh. Its life cannot be a pleasant one, however remunerative it may be, as it has to live amid savannas which exhale a deadly miasma, and are filled with slimy moccasin snakes, whose bite is as fatal as a dose of strychnine.

One of the most disagreeable sights imaginable is, perhaps, a Florida mangrove swamp; for the snaky branches of the mangroves are almost alive with moccasin, rattle, and black snakes, while the black, oozy water is thronged with the saurians, whose dark heads look like so many tree knots or small logs. The snakes and alligators seem to get along well together, for the former are about the only thing in the form of flesh that the latter will not eat; but I do not know how matters would stand in case of severe hunger. The snakes have apparently learned that their fangs are harmless against the mailed sides of their swamp companions, for they never attack them, while they appear ready to assail every other living creature that approaches their haunts. They have enemies enough, however, without the alligators; for the darter or water turkey, crane, heron, and flamingo stand guard over nearly every morass—but out of reach of the big-mouthed saurians—and gulp down the ophidians as they wriggle past.

There are two varieties, if not species, of the alligator in Florida; and its nearest cousin, the crocodile, has been found in the southern portion of the peninsula. The difference between these closely allied kindred would escape the attention of a superficial observer, or even a veteran hunter, yet it is so marked that it may be readily noted. The alligator has, primarily, a broader head, a shorter snout, and more teeth than a crocodile, and is devoid of the two holes in the upper jaw—into which the two great tusks of the lower jaw fit—which are so strong a characteristic of the latter. The teeth of the alligator do not protrude through the upper jaw; but they do, to a certain extent, in the crocodile, and may be readily seen by looking down on the head. These relatives have remarkably similar haunts and habits, yet they differ in some details. The crocodile is not only more southern in its habitat, but is fonder of running streams and the beach than the black alligator. The latter, which ranges from six to twelve or more feet in length, is quite plethoric, compared to its congener, and is partial to sluggish rivers, oozy lagoons, placid lakes, and saw-grass savannas, its home being generally a hole in the bank, which is frequently under water. The brown alligator is longer, more slender, quicker, and more active than the preceding, and, unlike it, is attached to rapid streams, its favorite haunts being deep pools, the shelter of rocks, and the sandy banks. It also seems to be more marine in character, for it lives in brackish rivers, which the other often avoids. Both varieties, or species, construct their nests in the same manner and at the same time, but the dates vary, according to the character of the weather and the latitude. Those which inhabit the more southern portion of the state commence building in June or July, but those in the North are generally a month later in beginning operations.

It is only the female which engages in architecture, and in providing a home for her expected young family; and, rude as that may be, she works at it with a will while she is employed in constructing it. Her first movement is to fill her mouth with dead leaves, grass, bushes, sticks, or damp earth, and carry these to where she intends to build her nest. When she has reared a mansion from two to four feet high, and from four to six or seven feet in diameter, by using her head as a trowel for beating the material together, she opens a hole in the top and drops her eggs, separating them into layers by means of earth, grass, and leaves; and, after covering all with another deep layer of the same sort, she leaves her eggs to be hatched by the heat of the sun, and the steam arising from decaying vegetation, and the evaporation of the rain after a shower. She does not desert the nest completely, however, but remains near it until she hears the croaking of the young; and when these leave their residence, she escorts them to the water, and remains with them until the following November or December, when all separate to hibernate. Some of the nests contain from forty to eighty eggs, and, as nearly all the eggs prove fertile, the abundance of the reptiles may be imagined. Several of these nests may be seen together

on low, swampy land; and many are so carefully concealed, that it is almost impossible for the sunlight to stream upon them. The deduction to be made from this is, evidently, that the warmth of the climate is sufficient to hatch the eggs under all circumstances. Some persons say that the mother drops her excrement on the top of the nest, in order, apparently, to protect it from enemies. When the young appear, they range from four to six inches in length, and are exceedingly noisy until the mother appears and leads them to tarn or stream. They are exceedingly pugnacious, but this does not prevent moccasin snakes, certain species of fish, and the male alligators from devouring them if they get a chance. The last named are probably their worst enemies, as they destroy whole families if they find the mothers absent; but they run away on seeing these, as if they were afraid of engaging in a contest, or felt ashamed of their unpaternal conduct. The female often stays with the young until she is killed, especially if she is any distance from water; but if she is not, she gives a deep bellow on the least intimation of danger, and, having collected her family about her, disappears in the first convenient marsh, river, or lake.

The alligator eats anything in the form of fish or flesh it can find, and will swallow a horseshoe crab, a terrapin, a mussel, or an oyster as readily as it will a pig, a dog, or a headless goose. Some of the residents of Florida say that the black variety is exceedingly fond of files, and swallows a quart or two of them a day sometimes, especially in the Summer, when they are very numerous. Its mode of procedure is certainly as unique as it is effective, if the tale be literally true. Having taken up a position on a log in the water, it opens its mouth, and when the insects have settled in this huge cavity, it closes the trap and gulps them down bodily. It is said that one has been known to eat a peck in two hours, as that quantity was found in its stomach when it was shot, after being watched for that length of time. The story seems probable enough, for, if files are abundant anywhere, it is in Florida, especially during the Summer months. This species is credited with some other peculiarities which are quite as interesting; for, if they are correct, it proves that the detested 'gator has some characteristics which give it a unique position among the lower animals. The first of these is the statement that it makes itself a home by excavating the earth with its fore paws, swallowing all it can of the loose soil, and, backing into deep water, disgorges the load, and returns to renew the operation until it has made a hole large enough to give itself plenty of room.

The female, while building her nest, is also said to take all the material she can in her paws, even when her mouth is full, and to move backward until she reaches her nest, and so continue advancing and backing until the domicile for her young is erected. The belief is almost general that alligators swallow pieces of wood to aid digestion; and some persons affirm that these hard substances are used to fill the vacuum in the stomach during the period of hibernation. The latter assertion is not very probable, and may be classed with other fabulous attributes of certain animals. The saurians do not hibernate for more than ten or twelve days at a time in some parts of Florida, but I understand they remain in that condition during the whole of the Winter in Louisiana and Texas, where the weather is colder. They generally bury themselves in the mud of some shallow lagoon or marsh, and look so much like their surroundings that it is hard to distinguish them apart.

Although alligators are deemed to be very dangerous to everything, from a cow to a mussel, yet I never heard that they injured a man in the water. I have known men to bathe in Black River, a tributary of the St. John's, and escape scathless, though the water was so thronged with them that they resembled scattered rafts of logs. I heard an experienced "cracker," or native, say that they would not even turn on a person when trodden upon, and would be only too glad to escape, to care about showing their feelings. They are not devoid of temper, however, and this trait is utilized by the natives for the purpose of enjoying a contest between them. When the "crackers" wish to have a battle royal, they proceed to the holes of the animals and rouse them into fury by poking them with a stick. When this tantalizing is continued for a few moments, the alligator seizes the stick in its mouth in the most determined manner, and clings to it until the captors drag it to the scene of the contest, and there they leave it while they go after others. They also force the animals from their retreats by pouring hot water down the holes. This is a very effective remedy, as it sends them out in the promptest manner. When they appear they are lassoed with a rope or a strong vine, and hauled to the arena. As soon as a sufficient number has been collected, the spectators rouse them into fury by thrusting sticks at them; and when they get into that state they belabor each other with their tails, and whack the ground with a tremendous force. Comparatively speaking, they seldom use their jaws on each other, though these huge cavities open and shut rapidly and violently, for they keep their little piggish eyes so firmly closed during the contest that they cannot see any opportunities for using the mouth; and, though they work it freely enough, yet it is only by the merest chance that they catch an opponent's leg in it.

The "crackers" bet on their favorites in these contests, and are as enthusiastic about them as a certain class of miners would be about a dog or cock-fight. The combatants grunt, groan, and bellow sometimes, especially if they receive an unusually heavy whack, and try to retreat as soon as they can; but if this is not permitted, they stolidly stand their ground, and fog each other in the most determined manner. I never heard that any of them were seriously injured in such battles, owing, no doubt, to the density of their hides and strongly resistant muscles; yet that the blows gave them pain was made evident by the involuntary grunts knocked out of some of them by an unusually heavy whack.

The idea that the skin of an alligator is bullet-proof is founded on an old tale which has long since been found incorrect, for nothing living can withstand the power and penetration of modern rifles. I have known the saurians to be killed with large revolvers, and I have seen them destroyed occasionally with shot guns; but in such cases they were dosed with buck shot, which entered the brain through the eyes. The only difficulty encountered in

killing an alligator is to reach a vital part, for it may receive half a dozen shots in the body and still show scarcely any signs of being hit; hence experienced hunters generally aim for the eyes, the part under the fore legs, or the spot where the huge head swings on the spinal column, which is as vulnerable as was the spot in the heel of Achilles. How easy it is to shoot them may be imagined from the fact that two men killed three thousand in less than six months, and received a dollar a piece for their hides, and a fair price for the oil extracted from their flesh. This oil is not of a very high quality; still it is useful for lubricating purposes, and even for illumination, though the light it gives is by no means clear or brilliant.

The flesh of the alligator is white and edible, but fibrous, and is consumed by some of the dogs of Florida; but its musky odor makes it rather disagreeable pabulum to dainty palates, whose palates and nostrils are equally sensitive. Laudonniere found it a welcome dish, however, when his colonists first settled in Florida, under the patronage of Admiral Colligny; and even his crews did not object to it when they could find nothing better along the coast of the Carolinas. The tail of the reptile is a favorite dish with some of the natives of South America, and ranks as a luxury next to the flesh of the iguana, and how great that is may be inferred from the fact that the latter is deemed by epicures to combine the flavor of the chicken with the tenderness of the green turtle and the frog. It is, in fact, as highly prized by all classes as ever the murana was by the ancient Romans.

The skin of the alligator is now a favorite leather for making shooting boots, but it does not last very long in hot climates, owing to its liability to crack in the joints between the so-called scales. I have used a pair of these boots, and found they were not near so durable as those made of porpoise hide, or even of calfskin properly tanned. As the hide is in demand, however, and is very fashionable in parts of the United States, it is probable that the "skin scalpers" who decimate the buffalo, the deer family, and the fur animals, will turn their attention to alligator hunting ere long, and that the creature will in time disappear from its marshy recesses.

Those who have an eye for the picturesque, and for harmony of surroundings in a landscape, may not like this; for, though the creature is anything but picturesque in appearance, yet it harmonizes well with the dull brackish streams, the extensive morasses, silent bayous, and trackless savannas of Florida.

Whoever has traversed the weird Oclawaha river, or the placid Caloosahatchee of that state, must vividly remember the varied cries of the innumerable alligators which inhabit these streams. The cries are sounded in many keys, from the complaining grunt of disturbed repose, to the deep bellow of anger and the plaintive, measured groaning of lazy contentment. No person who has not heard it can imagine what a volume of gruff sound a body of roaring alligators can produce, nor how persistently they will keep it up if their haunts are invaded by man, especially by night.

A fire seems to have great terrors for them, for they avoid its vicinity in the most careful manner, and bray their anger at it in tones that are both loud and expressive; but they are not near so clamorous in the daytime as at night. They pay little respect to man in regions where he is little known; yet they display some fear of him, even in their natural element, and disappear on hearing his shout, or on seeing his form loom up in a boat.

Along the Myaka River and the lakes of the same name, on the Gulf coast of Florida, alligators are almost as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa, and, being unused to the sight of man, except at rare intervals, a dozen of them may perhaps rise at one time beside the lonely hunter's canoe, but on catching sight of him they will sink again, like ugly phantoms, without leaving a ripple on the surface of the water. If a duck, goose, crane, or other bird is shot, and drops on the water, they may, however, run a race with him for the prize, and, unless they are scared away by a shout or a dose of shot, are likely to be the first to reach it. This peculiarity causes them to be thoroughly hated by the wild fowler, for they are almost sure of capturing his winged game, for the reason that he dare not send a retriever for it, or he might lose dog and birds together. It is even dangerous to allow a dog to drink out of a stream or marsh which they frequent, without standing guard over it with a loaded rifle or a shot-gun, for they are so much attached to the canine race that they can be called shorewards by imitating the bark of one, or causing a bound to give tongue. The squeak or grunt of a pig has the same effect on them, and a man may kill hundreds in a day, in some places, by tying a porker near the river or morass, and shooting them as they emerge on the land.

They generally bend themselves into a half-circle when capturing their prey on shore, always striking a living animal with their powerful tails previous to seizing it with their huge jaws, and this blow is generally heavy enough to kill it, or at least to injure it so much as to render its struggles to escape almost, if not totally, futile. I have known one to strike a goose in this manner, and the blow not only killed the creature, but swept it into the capacious mouth at the same time. The whole thing was done so rapidly, that I could scarcely have believed my eyes had I not seen the goose waddling down to the river, and heard its contented gabbling as it dauntlessly slipped the water. I had observed the alligator rise some distance out in the stream when it heard the cries of the doltish bird, and glance greedily shorewards; but it disappeared in a moment, and the next I saw of it was the blow and the sudden vanishing of the bird under water.

Whatever may be said against the beauty and ravenousness of this inhabitant of the swamps, it is evident that nature has created it for some wise purpose which hunters do not understand, and perhaps do not care to know. Naturalists appreciate it, however, on account of its interesting characteristics; and painters find that it is not an undesirable figure in a picture, as its forms and habits make it harmonize with the tropical luxuriance, weird wildness, and oppressive loneliness of its favorite haunts.—*London Field.*

HORNELLVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The woodcock season opened poorly; only a few have been killed. At Addison, a few miles from here, three men killed twenty-one in one day's shooting. J. O. F.

The Horse.

Fixtures.

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Oakland, Cal. Sept. — | Helena, Montana, ... Sept. 6 to 11

TROTTING MEETINGS.

Fort Wayne, Ind. Sept. 6 to 10
Batavia, N. Y. Sept. 7 to 10
Quincy, Ill. Sept. 7 to 11
Chicago, ... Sept. 14 to 18
Toledo, O. Sept. 13 to 18
Dubuque, Ia. Sept. 15 to 18

The Hartford, Conn., Meeting.

The trotting meeting at Hartford, Conn., and the last of the Great Circuit opened on August 21, with a fair attendance, but light fields of starters. The New York Herald says the defeat of Dan Smith, the favorite in the 2:27 race, was a surprise to the spectators, as he was sold in the pools for \$25 against \$5 for the field. The running races helped to fill up the pauses between the heats of the trotting races. The trots on the card were for the 2:27, 2:21 and 2:25 class horses, the latter a race of two mile heats.

In the 2:27 class only four of the sixteen entered faced the starter. Dan Smith sold for \$25 and the field for \$5. The favorite was unsteady. Mollie was first at the quarter and the half, Glendale second, Smith third, and Penelope fourth. After passing the third quarter, Smith moved up into second place, but in coming down the homestretch he left his feet, and Glendale won easily. Time, 2:22 1/2.

Second Heat.—Smith sold at \$65, field \$31. After getting the word Dan Smith went into the air, but caught and was third to Glendale at the quarter, Nellie being second. Along the backstretch Glendale and Smith trotted head and head, first one left his feet, then the other. At the three-quarter pole Smith was in the lead, but pursued by Glendale. Down the homestretch the struggle was earnest between the two, Dan Smith being the first under the wire by half a length. The judges set him back for running and gave the heat to Glendale. Time, 2:23 1/2.

Third Heat.—Glendale sold at \$50; field, \$40. At the quarter Glendale and Smith were yoked, and they trotted thus along the backstretch to the half mile pole, where Smith went into the air. Sargent settled him, but he left his feet again around the turn, and Glendale had a length the best of it at the third quarter. Down the homestretch he made another break, and Glendale went under the wire two lengths in advance of him; Mollie and Penelope distanced. Time, 2:20 1/2. Glendale won first, third and fourth moneys.

The 2:21 class closed with twelve entries, of which five came to the post. Monroe Chief was the favorite at 5 to 1 over the field. Monroe Chief left his feet after getting the word, and was last around the turn. Moose was first at the quarter, Sheridan second, Voltaire third, and Captain Emmons fourth. Along the backstretch Moose and Sheridan were yoked, Voltaire third, Monroe Chief fourth. At the third quarter Moose was still in the lead, Sheridan second, Chief third. Down to the homestretch Monroe Chief overhauled the others, forcing Moose to a bad break, and he won the heat by a length, Emmons second, Sheridan third, Moose fourth, Voltaire fifth. Time, 2:18 1/2.

Second Heat.—Moose left his feet before he got round the turn, and fell into the rear rank, where he stalled. Monroe Chief was first at the quarter lapped by Sheridan, and these two were head and head at the half, Voltaire third, lapped by Captain Emmons. At the third quarter the Chief showed the way, Sheridan, Emmons and Voltaire bunched. Moose a distance behind. Monroe Chief came strongly down the homestretch and won the heat by a length, Voltaire second, Emmons third. Time, 2:21 1/2.

Third Heat.—Voltaire was favorite for second place. Moose went away first at the word and was in the lead at the quarter, Voltaire second, Monroe Chief third, Emmons fourth, and at the half the positions were the same. Around the upper turn Monroe Chief drew to the front and Moose was second. At the third quarter Emmons was third. Down the homestretch Voltaire moved up into second place, and Moose finished third. Time, 2:20 1/2.

In the 2:25 class, two-mile heats, Steve Maxwell was a great favorite against the field. He left his feet in going to the first turn, but caught, lapped Unalola at the half-mile pole, carried her to a break and led her three lengths the first mile. He increased the gap and pulled to a jog down the homestretch the second mile to keep from shutting Grey Chief and Annie H. out. Time—One mile, 2:24 1/2; two miles, 4:53 1/2.

Second heat.—Steve Maxwell led from wire to wire. Unalola was second to the mile and third quarter. Down the homestretch Grey Chief was sent to beat Unalola for second place, and he caught the mare at a disadvantage, carried her off her feet, and finished second to Maxwell. The judges placed Unalola last for an alleged run, a decision which clearly was open to question. Time—One mile, 2:26; two miles, 4:53.

Three of the eight nominated for the running purse, one mile and a half, came to the post. Ingomar led from the start, and won easily. Virgil made his run after a mile had been covered, but was forced to fall back beaten. Time, 2:43.

The starters in the hurdle race were Lizzie D., Andax and Adair. Lizzie D. was the favorite, and she won handily, Andax second, Adair a very poor third. Time, 3:58 1/2. The distance was two miles.

The races were continued on the 25th, after a day's postponement on account of rain. Over 12,000 persons were on the grounds, expecting to see St. Julien trot, as they had taken into consideration the fact that the postponement of yesterday's program would carry the time race forward to Friday. Mr. H. C. McDowell sold Trinket during the morning to Mr. John W. Shaw, of California, and for the present he will remain in the stable of Turner. The fifth heat of the 2:19 race and the running race of one mile and a half were started at the same time, the spectators being thereby treated to a novelty. The 2:19 race was very stubbornly contested, and in the fourth heat John Murphy got up behind Charley Ford at the request of the owner of the horse, who had backed him heavily. It was nearly dark when the last heat of the pacing race was called, but it was a time affair.

In the 2:36 race Wilbur F. was the favorite against the field. There were ten scores before the word was given, and when they were dispatched on their journey the start was a straggling one. At the quarter Wilbur F. was in the lead, Kismet second, Prospect Maid third, Nancy fourth, Music-in-the-Air fifth, and Britton last. At the half-mile the field was closely bunched behind Wilbur F., but at the third quarter Nancy had worked up into second place, and down the homestretch she made a struggle for the lead, but could not obtain it. She finished second to Wilbur F., Prospect Maid a close third, and Kismet a good fourth. Time, 2:25 1/2.

Second Heat.—Wilbur F. sold for \$25, and the field for \$10. Britton broke after receiving the word, and at the quarter Wilbur F. was first, Nancy second, Prospect Maid third, Kismet fourth, and Music fifth. Along the backstretch Nancy collared Wilbur F., and they trotted like a double team to the half, but around the lower turn Wilbur went into the air, and at the third quarter Nancy was four lengths in advance of him, Prospect Maid third, and Kismet last, having made a bad break. Down the homestretch Nancy came along easily, and won by a length from Wilbur F., Prospect Maid third, and Music fourth. Time, 2:24 1/2.

Third Heat.—Wilbur F. was still favorite against the field. Nancy broke badly in going to the turn, and Prospect Maid left her feet in rounding it. Wilbur F. had a strong lead at the quarter, which he never relinquished, and Prospect Maid was second all the way round. At the half Music-in-the-Air was third, and Britton fourth, and at the third quarter, Nancy was fourth. Wilbur F. won in a jog. Time, 2:25 1/2.

Fourth Heat.—Kismet was in the air when the word was given, and it took her a long time to settle. Wilbur F. had a strong lead at the quarter, Prospect Maid second, with Music-in-the-Air third. At the half Nancy was second, and she closed the gap on Wilbur F. in going to the third quarter. She was on his wheel down the homestretch, but he had speed in reserve, and beat her to the wire by a length, Prospect Maid third. Time, 2:24 1/2.

In the 2:19 class Charley Ford was the favorite against the field. After six scores at the word Charley Ford left his feet before rounding the turn, but he was second to Lucy at the quarter, Bonesetter third, Driver fourth, and Hannis last. Along the backstretch the horses were badly strung out, and Lucy had four lengths the best of it at the half, and was two lengths in the lead at the third quarter. Down the homestretch the contest was between these two, where Ford slowly closing the gap forced Lucy to a break, and beat her under the wire by a length. Bonesetter made a bad break around the upper turn, but finished third, Hannis fourth and Driver fifth. Time, 2:20 1/2.

Second Heat.—Hannis was last in getting away and Ford was the leader at the quarter, Bonesetter second, Driver third, Lucy fourth. Along the backstretch Ford and Bonesetter were yoked, the others bunched upon them. They kept close ranks around the turn, and the great crowd looked on in suspense. Lucy was first to drop to the rear, and at the third quarter Ford showed a trifle in front, and he was leading down the homestretch when Hannis came with a rush and collared him near the wire, the crowd cheering. It was a beautiful finish. The judges decided the heat dead between Charley Ford and Hannis, Bonesetter third. Time, 2:19.

Third Heat.—Hannis sold for \$75 and the field for \$37. Charley Ford broke badly after getting the word, and Hannis was in the lead at the quarter, Bonesetter lapping him and Driver lapping the stallion.

Along the backstretch there was no daylight between the horses, but at the half and the three-quarters Hannis showed the way, hotly pressed by Bonesetter and Driver. Down the homestretch Splan took Ford in hand and dropped inside the flag. Hannis won the heat with Bonesetter a close second, and Driver a good third. Time, 2:19 1/2.

Fourth Heat.—Hannis, \$50; field, \$18. John Murphy was behind Ford. Around the turn Driver went into the air, while Bonesetter was a close second to Hannis at the quarter and at the half, with Driver third, and Ford fourth. At the third quarter Hannis was still in the lead, Bonesetter second, and Driver third. Bonesetter went into the air down the homestretch, and Murphy was sending Charley Ford fast under the whip, when he made a bad break, and Hannis won the heat; Driver was second, a neck in advance of Ford. Time, 2:17 1/2.

Fifth Heat.—Hannis sold at \$50, field \$10. Bonesetter was last in getting away, but Hannis was first at the quarter, with Ford on his wheel, Driver a close third, and Lucy fourth. These positions were unchanged at the half. In coming down the homestretch Ford carried Hannis to the wire, and beat him under the wire by a length, the crowd wildly cheering. Hannis was placed third by the judges, and Driver second. Time, 2:18 1/2.

Sixth Heat.—Bonesetter, Driver and Lucy were sent to the stable. Charley Ford was the favorite, selling for \$50, and Hannis for \$38. Hannis was first around the turn, and led by two lengths at the quarter; at the half Ford was on the wheel of Hannis, and the two were head and head at the third quarter. Down the homestretch Ford was the freshest of the two, and he drew to the front, winning by three lengths, amid the well-nigh frantic enthusiasm of his backers. Time, 2:19 1/2.

In the pacing race Ben Hamilton sold for \$50, and the field for \$11. Ben Hamilton led to the three-quarter pole, when Change got on even terms with him and, coming easily down the homestretch, was first under the wire by a length, no effort being made to win with Ben Hamilton. Time—Quarter, 0:39; half, 1:15 1/2; three-quarters, 1:53; mile, 2:30 1/2.

Second Heat.—Change led until Ben Hamilton collared him on the upper turn, when he went into the air, and Hamilton jogged home to keep from shutting him out. Time—Quarter, 0:34 1/2; half, 1:08 1/2; mile, 2:24 1/2.

Third Heat.—Ben Hamilton won, Change coming fast from the three-quarter pole to the wire. Time—Mile, 2:32. After a rest of five minutes the fourth heat was called. It was better contested than any of the heats, Ben Hamilton winning in 2:23 1/2.

On August 27, third day, the attendance was large, twelve thousand people being the estimated attendance. The attraction was the St. Julien trial of speed against time. Maud S. did not start. Mr. Vanderbilt called Captain Stone last night that he wanted the mare retired from the turf until 2:13 1/2 was beaten. The captain has called for permission to start her here, but up to this writing no reply has been received from Mr. Vanderbilt.

Captain Stone received positive orders by cable from Mr. Vanderbilt to-night to ship Maud S. to Cincinnati and have her ready for him to drive on the road when he returns to New York in October. He explains that Hartford is entitled to no special favor at his hands. He adds that the mare has accomplished wonders, and has earned retirement for the season. Captain Stone was anxious to trot Maud S. here, believing that she would beat the Rochester record of 2:13 1/2. She trotted a quarter yesterday in thirty-one and three-quarter seconds. She was jogged past the grand stand, cheered, and then taken to the cars for shipment to Cincinnati. Mr. Harrison announced from the stand that Mr. Richmond would match Hopeful against Charley Ford for \$5,000 a side, the race to be trotted at the Chicago September meeting.

In the 2:30 class Parana was the favorite at five to one over the field. The scoring was tedious, and when the word was given (Gossip and Freeman were six lengths behind. Parana shot to the front and had a strong lead on the quarter, Marlboro second, Edward Thorne third, and in the air. Along the backstretch the horses were badly strung out. It took Thorne some time to settle, but he trotted fast when he did regain his stride. Marlboro left his feet between the half and the third quarter, and in doing so surrendered second position. Parana won the heat in an easy jog, Jimmy Stewart second, Thorne third. Time, 2:24 1/2.

Second Heat.—Gossip was behind, when "Go" was shouted. Edwin Thorne was first on the quarter, but Parana passed him on the backstretch, and led him one length at the half mile, Marlboro third, the others strung out. At the third quarter the positions of the leading horses were unchanged. Parana showed the way down the homestretch, and won easily, Thorne second, Marlboro third. Time, 2:25.

Third Heat.—"Go" was shouted, and the race bell rang at the same time. The only horses in the contest were Parana and Edwin Thorne. The first named won easily, Thorne second, the others badly strung out. There was no distance. Time, 2:25.

Darby has a weak leg, and it was deemed prudent to withdraw him from the free-to-all. The starters were Hopeful, Trinket and Great Eastern. Hopeful was the favorite, Trinket was behind when the word was given. Hopeful left his feet in going to the turn, and Trinket followed suit. At the quarter Great Eastern was five lengths in front of Trinket, Hopeful last, but at the half mile there were but three lengths between Eastern and Trinket, and at the third quarter the young mare had reduced the gap to two lengths. Down the homestretch Trinket came with rapid stride, carried Great Eastern to a break, and won the heat in a jog. Hopeful came home third, pulled up. Time, 2:21.

Second Heat.—Trinket was behind when the word was given. Hopeful shot to the front around the turn, opened a gap on Great Eastern and won in hand. Owing to the bad send-off Turner did not push Trinket for the heat. She came home third. Time, 2:20.

Third Heat.—Turner was behind with Trinket, and dodged for the word. Hopeful led from wire to wire. In coming down the homestretch Trinket was given her best, and she quickly reduced the distance which separated her from Great Eastern. She finished second. Time, 2:19.

Fourth Heat.—Hopeful took the lead around the turn and held it to the end of the heat, Trinket making no special effort to beat him. She finished second and acted so well as to inspire the highest confidence in her future. Time, 2:16 1/2.

St. Julien came out at four o'clock, and was given a warming up mile in 2:24. The quarters were—Quarter, 0:38 1/2; half, 1:16 1/2; three-quarters, 1:50. At half-past four o'clock the track had been freshly scraped and he was ready for the grand effort. He scored once, but did not get the word. The second time he came to the wire Hickok nodded and Mr. Harrison said "Go!" Hundreds of watches sprang into action and the great assemblage looked on with the deepest interest. The horse got safely around the turn, and when he reached the quarter-pole in 32 1/2 seconds the critics predicted that the record would be beaten. The pace increased along the backstretch, and a burst of admiration went out from the grand stand when the heads split at 1:05. Onward he flew in the terrible struggle against time, and the exclamation was heard, "He will beat the record sure," when the hands of the watches registered 1:38 1/2. He came like a whirlwind down the homestretch. As he drew near the wire it was evident that the strain had told upon the horse—he was tiring. He jolted and made an attempt to leave his feet, but Hickok was on the alert. He lifted the horse, steadied him, and landed him safely across the score. A great cheer at once went up from the assembled thousands, for all knew that the record had been reduced. The horse slowly returned to the judges' stand, and stood with bowed head and heaving flanks, while numerous friends gathered around Hickok to congratulate him. The judges consulted a few moments and then hung out 2:11 1/2. Three cheers were given with a will for St. Julien, and everybody felt happy. A floral wreath was placed in the sulky seat, and the crowd applauded, as the King of the turf walked slowly to the stable, dragging behind him the fragrant tribute. The purse offered St. Julien was \$2,500, but to reward him for the great performance it was increased to \$3,000.

The running race, a dash of two miles, was feebly contested. Ingomar won.

The hurdle race pleased the crowd greatly. Lizzie D. led to the three-quarter pole, when Pomeroy made a rush and won the heat. In the second heat Pomeroy led from wire to wire, and Lizzie D. came home second.

The 2:25 race was the last one called. In scoring for the first heat Hambletonian Bashaw collided with Dan Smith and Crawford was thrown out. Bashaw ran away and John Murphy mounted a horse, headed him at the third quarter, caught him and succeeded in stopping him in front of the grand stand. The start was delayed by bad scoring. Nellie led to the half-mile pole, Lady Foxie second, Steve Maxwell third. At the third quarter Charley Champlin had a strong lead, but he weakened down the homestretch, and Maxwell won the heat, with Lady Foxie second and Robert Lee third. Time, 2:22 1/2.

Second Heat.—Steve Maxwell was in the lead at quarter, Lady Foxie second, Dan Smith third. At the half the leading positions were the same, and at the third quarter the other horses were bunched behind Maxwell. The finish was close and exciting, Maxwell winning, John S. Clark second, Dan Smith third, Robert Lee fourth, Nellie fifth, Lady Foxie sixth, Hambletonian Bashaw seventh, and Charley Champlin eighth. It was now dark, and the conclusion of the race was postponed until to-morrow.

On Aug. 28, the closing day, the attendance was light. The third heat of the 2:25 race was called at twelve o'clock, and the judges directed Dan Mace to get behind John S. Clark and James Dunton behind Dan Smith, but the changes did no good, as Steve Maxwell won the heat easily, Charley Champlin second, Clark third. Time, 2:21 1/2.

In the 2:23 class Wedgewood was the favorite against the field. The scoring was wearing on the horses, a half hour being wasted in getting away. Deck Wright was in the air when the word was given, and Keene Jim left his feet before he rounded the turn. At the quarter Golden Girl was in front, Iron Age second, Deck Wright third, Patchen fourth. Along the backstretch Deck Wright trotted fast and was in the lead at the half, Golden Girl second, Patchen third, the others strung

out. At the three-quarter Patchen had moved up into second place and he yoked Deck Wright down the homestretch, carrying him off his feet near the distance stand and beating him under the wire, Golden Girl finished third, Iron Age fourth and Keene Jim fifth. Time, 2:18 1/2.

Second Heat.—Deck Wright was first around the turn and he led at the quarter, Iron Age second, Knox Boy third, Patchen fourth. Along the backstretch Keene Jim moved up into fifth place. Deck Wright was still in front at the half. Around the upper turn Iron Age and Keene Jim went into the air, and Patchen was lapping Deck Wright at the third quarter. The struggle down the homestretch was between these two, and finally Deck Wright led under the wire by half a length, Keene Jim third, having come fast after he settled. Golden Girl barely saved her distance. Time, 2:20 1/2.

Third Heat.—Pools sold—Wedgewood, \$50; field, \$31. Deck Wright and Phil ran to the turn. Knox Boy led to the quarter, Deck Wright second, Keene Jim third, and Patchen fourth. Along the backstretch Keene Jim drew to the front. At the half he led Knox Boy two lengths, Deck Wright third. Around the upper turn Patchen moved up into second place. Keene Jim was coming strongly down the homestretch when he grabbed a boot and broke badly. Patchen thus unexpectedly won the heat, Deck Wright third. Time, 2:20 1/2.

Fourth Heat.—Pools sold—Wedgewood, \$30; field, \$50. Deck Wright broke badly and ran to the turn. Wedgewood showed in front at the quarter, and he opened a gap which could not be closed. Knox Boy was second at the quarter, Deck Wright third, Patchen fourth. At the half mile Deck Wright was second, and at the third quarter Patchen was in pursuit of Wedgewood. Down the homestretch Patchen tired, and Wedgewood won in hand, Keene Jim third. Time, 2:19.

Fifth Heat.—Iron Age, Knox Boy and Phil were withdrawn. Deck Wright had the best of the send-off, and he was first at the quarter. Wedgewood second, Patchen third, Keene Jim last. Coming down the backstretch the three leading horses were closely bunched. At the third quarter Wedgewood moved up into first place, Patchen second. Down the homestretch Patchen weakened, and Wedgewood won easily. Time, 2:20 1/2.

Sixth Heat.—Deck Wright led to the three-quarter pole, Wedgewood second, Patchen third. Down the homestretch Wedgewood drew to front, winning easily. Time, 2:22 1/2.

In the pacing race Mattie Hunter sold for \$50 and the field for \$70. The word was given on the second score. Mattie Hunter, as off like a flash, and she obtained the lead before rounding the turn, and held the front position to the close of the heat. Sorrel Dan was second and Rowdy Boy third all the way around. Keyes was too much intoxicated to handle Lucy, and he barely saved her distance. Time, 2:18 1/2.

Second Heat.—John Murphy was put behind Lucy. Mattie Hunter sold for \$75 and the field for \$51. The word was given on the second score. Mattie Hunter led Rowdy Boy three lengths at the quarter, the half and the third quarter. Sorrel Dan was second until he got to the half-mile pole, where he went into the air and Lucy passed him. The pace was rapid down the homestretch and Mattie Hunter won the heat by a length. Lucy collared Rowdy Boy and caused him to break at the wire, and she was placed second. The drivers of Sorrel Dan and Rowdy Boy were fined \$25 each for impeding Lucy. Time, 2:14 1/2.

Third Heat.—Rowdy Boy was unsteady in scoring. Mattie Hunter rounded the turn first and led Rowdy Boy three lengths at the quarter, and five lengths at the half and the third quarter. Lucy passed Sorrel Dan down the homestretch, but could not overhail Rowdy Boy. Mattie Hunter won in hand. Time, 2:15 1/2.

A second running race for a purse of \$100 was closely contested, Wrangler winning the first heat under the whip by a neck. In the second heat Wrangler made a close contest, and won by a half length. Time, 1:49.

The meeting just closed is conceded to be the best ever held by the association.

NOTED TROTTERS AND PACERS IN CHICAGO.—On Aug. 31, the following noted trotting horses and pacers arrived at Oscar Field's stable from Hartford: St. Julien, Voltaire, Hannis, Hambletonian Bashaw, Mattie Woodward, Francis, Alexander, Ben Hamilton and Belle H. Monroe Chief was provided with a special box at Cooper's stable. Hopeful, Bonesetter, Sorrel Dan, and Wilkes, were provided with quarters at Mr. H. V. Bemis' stables on Park avenue. With the exception of Mattie Woodward, who has a bad forward leg, the lot will leave this week for the Minneapolis meeting, which opens on Sept. 7.

Trap Shooting.

Fixtures.

Chico, Cal., Tournament, October 5 and 6.

Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association Tournament, Jacksonville, Ill., September 14, 15, 16 and 17.

First Tournament of the Fort Dodge Gun Club.

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

The Fort Dodge Gun Club has just closed, and I send you the scores as follows:

The first day's shoot was for purse No. 1, ten single birds, twenty-one yards rise; for purse No. 2, same conditions; for purse No. 3, four pairs double birds, 18 yards rise, and for a sweepstakes glass ball purse. The following are the scores:

Purse No. 1.
R. O'Brien 00101 11101-6
J. W. Konvalinka 11110 01111-8
G. A. Winslow 11111 11001-8
Sam Root 01101 01110-7
C. W. Clark 11101 11111-8
T. Woodring 11101 11110-8
J. M. Ballou 01111 01111-8
A. S. Gilliland 11111 01110-8
Nicholson 11110 11110-7
Woolsey 11111 01111-9
D. E. Johnson 11101 01010-5

Ties on 9.
Woolsey and Cheney divide first money, \$37.50.

Ties on 8.
Konvalinka 110
Winslow 111-3
Clark 10
Woodring 111-3

Second money, \$25, divided.

Ties on 7 divided third money, \$19.

Ties on 6.
Johnson 10111-5
Smith 0110
Johnson fourth money, \$10.

Purse No. 2.
Nicholson 11111 01111-9
Calman 10001 00010-3
O'Brien 00011 01010-5
Root 01110 01110-6
Konvalinka 10001 11111-7
Winslow 11111 11111-10
Woodring 11111 01111-10
Clark 11100 00111-6
Wormwood 11101 11111-9
Austin 01101 11011-7
J. G. Smith 11111 01111-9
Baum 10111 11100-7

Winslow, Woodring and Johnson divided first money, \$34.55.

In ties on 9, Ercanbrack took second money, \$25.90.

Ties on 8, Hughes and Durant divided third money, \$19.85.

Ties on 7.
Konvalinka 11111-6
Austin 10
Wormwood 0w
Baum 11110

Kovaluka third money, \$8.60.

Purse No. 3.
J. G. Smith 10 10 11 10-5
Nicholson 01 11 11 10-6
Root 11 11 11 11-8
Hewitt 10 10 11 10-5
Coleman 11 11 11 10-7
Wheeler 11 11 11 10-7
White 11 10 11 10-8
Wormwood 10 11 10 11-6
Thomas 11 11 11 00-6
Winslow 11 10 11 10-6
Woodring 00 11 11 11-6
Konvalinka 01 00 10 11-4

Ties on 8.
Austin 11 11-4
Root 11 10-3
Austin took first money, \$41.40.

Coleman and Wheeler divided second money, \$31.

Ties on 6.			
O'Connor	11 11-4	Thomas	11 11-4
Woodworth	10	Winslow	11 10
Nicola	10	Woodring	11 11-4
White	10	Clark	10
Woodward	11 11-4	Woolsey	10 11
Divided third money, \$10.70.			
Ties on 5.			
D. E. Johnson	10 10-2	Hewitt	01 10-2
Smith	10 00-1	J. G. Smith	11 10-3
Smith taking fourth money, \$10.85.			
Glass balls—Sweepstakes.			
Austin	10111 11010-7	L. W. Johnson	11111 11010-9
O'Brien	11011 1111-9	J. Wheeler	10111 11110-8
Konvalinka	11011 10110-7	Durant	11111 11111-10
Hewitt	11011 1111-9	Nicola	11011 11110-8
Gilliland	11010 11110-7	Winslow	11011 01011-7
Dyer	11010 01011-6	Ercanbrack	11111 10111-9
J. Smith	11110 11100-7		
Durant took first money, \$10. In the shoot-off O'Brien took second money, \$7.80; and Nicola third, \$5.30.			

SECOND DAY.

In the second day's shoot but three purses were shot for, with the following result:

Purse No. 4—Team Shoot—4 single and three double birds.			
Woodring	1111	01 01 01-8	
Winslow	1110	00 01 11-6-14	
Austin	0111	10 11 10-7	
Johnson	0101	10 00 00-3-10	
Smith	1001	11 10 11-7	
Konvalinka	1111	10 11 10-8-15	
Nicholson	1111	11 10 10-8	
Woolsey	1111	11 11 11-10-18	
Nicola	0001	10 00 11-4	
Durant	1101	10 11 11-8-12	
Hewitt	0111	11 10 10-7	
Cheney	1110	00 10 11-5-13	
O'Brien	0111	10 10 11-7	
Woodworth	0000	10 10 11-4-11	
Dyer	1010	11 11 11-8	
Jones	1111	11 11 11-10-18	
Ercanbrack	1111	10 11 11-9	
Wheeler	0111	11 00 00-5-14	

Ties on 18.

Nicholson	111	00-3	Dyer	110	10-3
Woolsey	100	11-3-6	Jones	010	10-2-5

Nicholson and Woolsey taking first money, \$19.

Ties on 15.

Ercanbrack	111	10-4	Smith	011	11-4
Wheeler	111	10-4-8	Konvalinka	011	10-3-7

Ercanbrack and Wheeler took second money, \$14.30. Winslow and Woodring took third money, \$9.50. Hewitt and Cheney took fourth money, \$4.75.

Purse No. 5.—10 single, 26 yards, both barrels.

O'Brien	11011 0111-8	Woodring	11111 1011-9
Austin	10111 1011-8	Winslow	10111 1010-7
Nicholson	11110 1011-8	Pearsons	00001 0110-4
Woolsey	11111 1110-9	Hughes	11111 1011-9
Sawyer	11011 1111-9	Konvalinka	11111 1111-10
Ercanbrack	11011 1111-9	Hewitt	11011 1111-9
Nicola	11011 1111-9	Cheney	11110 1110-8
Dyer	11111 1111-10	Durant	11101 1111-9
Wheeler	11111 1111-10	Smith	11111 1110-9

Ties on 10.

Wheeler	10111-4	Konvalinka	11111-5
Dyer	11111-5		

Second tie on 10.

Dyer	01110-3	Konvalinka	00111-4
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Konvalinka took first money, \$30.50.

Ties on 9.

Woolsey	11111-5	Hughes	11111-5
Sawyer	0w	Hewitt	10w
Ercanbrack	0w	Durant	1111-5
Nicola	11111-5	Smith	110w
Woodring	11111-5		

Second tie on 9.

Woolsey	11111-5	Hughes	0w
Nicola	11111-5	Durant	110w
Woodring	11111-5		

Third tie on 9.

Woolsey	101-2	Woodring	101-2
Nicola	110-2		

Fourth tie on 9.

Woolsey	0w	Woodring	111-3
Nicola	111-3		

Nicola and Woodring divided second money, \$23.

Ties on 8.

O'Brien	10	Nicholson	11111-5
Austin	0	Cheney	0
Woolsey	0	Winslow	0

Nicholson took third money, \$15.

Purse No. 6—31 yards, one barrel.

Ercanbrack	11110 11011-8	O'Brien	10110 11111-8
Wheeler	00101 1001-4	Woodring	10111 1111-9
Konvalinka	10111 01110-7	Winslow	10111 1010-6
Nicholson	01110 11010-6	Coburn	00001 10100-3
Hewitt	01110 01101-6	Nicola	11111 11101-9
Cheney	00000 10111-4	Dyer	11010 10111-7
Connor	10100 11011-6	Woolsey	11011 01111-8
Austin	10100 11010-4	Hughes	11101 10101-7

Ties on 9.

Woodring	111-3	Nicola	110-2
Woodring taking first money, \$23.			

Ties on 8—3 birds.

Ercanbrack	110-2	Woolsey	101-2
O'Brien	010-1		

Second tie.

Ercanbrack	110-2	Woolsey	110-2
O'Brien	0w		

Third tie.

Ercanbrack	111-3	Woolsey	111-3
O'Brien	010-1		

Fourth tie.

Ercanbrack	010-1	Woolsey	100-1
O'Brien	011-2		

Fifth tie.

Ercanbrack	011-2	Woolsey	011-2
O'Brien	111-3		

Sixth tie.

Ercanbrack	111-3	Woolsey	110-2
O'Brien	010-1		

Ercanbrack taking second money, \$17.25.

Ties on 7—3 birds.

Konvalinka	011-2	Hughes	110-2
Dyer	110-2		

Second tie.

Konvalinka	111-3	Hughes	111-3
Dyer	111-3		

Third tie.

Konvalinka	111-3	Hughes	0
Dyer	111-3		

Fourth tie.

Konvalinka	010-1	Dyer	101-2
Dyer	010-1		

Dyer winning third money, \$11.50.

Ties on 6.

Winslow	111-3	Hewitt	0
Nicholson	0	Connor	10

Winslow taking fourth money, \$5.75.

Purse No. 7.

Ercanbrack	11110 11010-8	O'Brien	10111 11111-9
Wheeler	11111 10111-9	Hewitt	10111 11111-9
Woodring	11111 11111-10	Johnson	11011 11111-9
Austin	11110 01100-6	Woolsey	11111 11111-10
Winslow	11111 11010-8	Nicola	11111 11010-8
Konvalinka	11111 01111-9	Durant	11011 11111-8
Hughes	10001 11011-6	Smith	11111 11111-10
Nicholson	10100 11011-6	Connor	10111 11111-9

Ties on 10.

Woodring	111-3	Smith	0w
Woolsey	111-3		

Second tie.

Woodring	0w	Smith	0w
Woolsey	111-3		

Woolsey taking first money, \$21.50.

Ties on 9.

Wheeler	110-2	Hewitt	0
Konvalinka	111-3	Johnson	0
O'Brien	111-3	Connor	10

Konvalinka and O'Brien dividing second money, \$13.

Ties on 8.

Ercanbrack	111-3	Nicola	110-2
Winslow	0w	Durant	111-3

Second tie.

Ercanbrack	0	Durant	111-3
Durant taking third money, \$8.50.			

A private match of twenty-five birds between Austin and Winslow for \$25 a side resulted in a tie of eighteen each. Five birds were shot off and Austin got one and Winslow two.

Mr. Thomas Stagg, of Chicago, furnished birds and they were good flyers. His shipment was one day late and the boys had to use tame birds the first day, but they got away with most of the wild ones after they arrived.

Trap at Whitehall.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Enclosed please find score of prize shoots at Montague and Whitehall.

Montague, prize shoot, July 3, \$14.—\$5 to first, \$4 to second, \$3 to third; entrance free; 10 balls; Bogardus trap and rules.

Cameron	01011 11100-6	Wyckham	11111 11100-8
Barnes	00001 01000-2	Monroe	10000 10101-4
M. Little	10111 11101-8	Widoe	10111 00011-6
Dr. Kenyon	11110 10001-6	Flinn	01000 00010-2
Ravell	11111 11111-10	Howell	01110 11111-8
G. Little	10001 10010-4		

Ravell first money; M. Little and Wyckham divided second money.

Ties on 6.

Cameron	01100-2	Widoe	01000-1
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Cameron third money.

Whitehall, July 5.—Club shoot for medal and cup. Medal to be first, cup to be second prize. 10 balls; Bogardus trap and rules.

J. C. Monroe	11101 11111-9	J. Sullivan	11111 11111-10
C. E. Ravell	11111 10111-9	V. Monroe	10101 10111-7
W. H. Ruggles	00000 00000-0	J. Johnson	01001 11010-5
T. Widoe	11101 11011-8	T. Gentry	00100 11000-3
R. Monroe	11101 00111-7	F. Ruggles	10110 11111-9
L. Brock	01111 01110-7	J. Stewart	00000 10111-4
W. Flinn	01110 11111-8		

Sullivan wins medal.

Ties on 8, for cup.

Monroe	01010-2	Ruggles	10101-3
Ravell	11111-5		

Ravell wins cup.

Prize Shoot.—First prize, one cartridge belt, one box of cigars, one bag of shot, total \$10, with \$4 cash added. Second prize, one lace shawl, one box of cigars, one copy of Forum, one camp stool, one pair of baby shoes, total \$7.50, with \$2.50 cash added. Third prize, one revolver, one box of cigars, total \$5, with \$1.50 added. Fourth prize, one box of cigars, one wool shawl, total \$4, with \$1.25 added. Fifth prize, one loaf of bread, one camp stool, total \$1.60, with 75 cents cash added. Poorest shooter's prize, tin horn and leather medal, with 50 cents added.

Fifteen balls, same rules.

F. Ruggles	10111 00010 10101-8
S. Vetter	01011 11111 01000-9
J. C. Monroe	10011 00110 00111-8
R. Monroe	11111 10111 11110-13
J. Stewart	01110 11000 11110-9
T. Widoe	11111 11111 11111-14
J. Johnson	00100 01011 00010-5
L. Brock	11101 11010 00111-10
W. Flinn	11001 11100 11110-10
P. Partridge	11000 01010 11100-7
G. Little	10110 10001 00010-6
M. Little	10000 11000 11111-8
Cameron	10001 10101 11111-10
J. Sullivan	11101 01111 11110-12
C. E. Ravell	11111 11111 11111-15
J. Barnes	11101 10100 10111-10
Phil. Monroe	10111 11111 11111-14
Dr. Kenyon	01101 01011 01111-10

Ravell wins first.

Widoe and P. Monroe divide second. R. Monroe third money. J. Sullivan fourth money.

Ties on 10.

Cameron	111-3	Brock	111-3
Barnes	101-2	Flinn	011-2
Kenyon	110-2		

Second tie.

Cameron	111-3	Brock	110-2
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Cameron won fifth money.

Sweepstakes.

Partridge	00101-2	P. Monroe	11111-5
Armstrong	10010-2	Ravell	11111-5
Cameron	11110-4	Barnes	01110-3
M. Little	11011-4	G. Little	11110-4

Monroe and Ravell divided first; Cameron and the two Littles divided second; Barnes took third.

This concluded a very interesting shoot. The shooting of Master Monroe, who is but twelve years old, was excellent, and was greatly applauded, he breaking 18 balls straight. The shooting of Ravell was excellent, he only losing one ball in all the matches; (but he used a Parker gun and Dittmar powder).

A. H. Bogardus vs. C. G. Jewett.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The Howell tournament took place August 11 to 13, inclusive, as advertised, and was a grand success in every particular. The weather was beautiful, the birds were a splendid lot as I ever saw, and the attendance of shooters was much larger than we expected. The great event of the tournament was the match between Captain A. H. Bogardus and C. G. Jewett at 100 birds each, ground traps, 30 yards rise, English rules.

Capt. Bogardus shot his Scott hammerless gun, using Dittmar in his first and black powder in his second barrel; while Mr. Jewett used black powder in both barrels, and using the same gun (a Claybrough) that he has shot for two years, and with which he has won the Bogardus Glass Ball Championship Medal of America, the Michigan State Medal, the Howell Gun Club Medal, the M. S. Smith Silver cup, and in fact every other trophy that has been put in his way; and as soon as he wins our shot gun we will be ready to turn him over to the foreigners.

The match began at 2:15 p. m., with Jewett at the score, dropping his first bird, a hard driver, within five feet of the trap. The Captain on his fifth round got a driver with a constitution like that of Dr. Tanner, and after being filled full of shot from both barrels, struggled beyond the flags; his 14th and 31st flew away unharmed, while his 37th dropped dead over the boundary; he also lost his 51st, 69th, and 98th birds. Jewett killed his first 45 birds without a miss, his 46th falling dead out of bounds; here a little mishap occurred to Mr. Jewett, which probably was the main cause of his losing the match; on the 47th round the plunger came out of his left barrel, and while waiting for another plunger to be put in, shot the Captain's gun, a thing he ought and most certainly would not have done, had the match been for a stake of any importance. Again, when he had killed his forty-five birds without a miss, he was four ahead of the champion, and perhaps felt a little over confident that the match was his, and was not taking as much pains as he should have done, and instead of killing his birds close to the trap, he had unconsciously grown into the habit of letting his bird get too far from the trap before using his first barrel, and the second was of little avail; however, as soon as he discovered his error he settled down to business, only missing one bird in his last thirty-three. This is Mr. Jewett's first match at 100 birds; taking into consideration that he was shooting against the old war horse himself, his score was remarkable, and I doubt if you will see its equal in any of the trial matches yet to come off.

About 200 people witnessed the match, and were as orderly as a Quaker congregation. Time, two hours and thirty minutes. The score of the match is as follows:

SCORE.

Bogardus	1221* 11122 11201 22111 11111 22121 10123 12*11 11222 11111
	10112 11111 11211 12211 11011 11112 11111 11111 11111 11111
	11011-93
Jewett	11112 11222 11211 11111 11112 11112 22211 12211 11111 *11*1
	11101 01110 21001 *0112 21111 11121 12221 21211 12212 01112
	-90.

2 Second barrel.

*Dead out of bounds.

Bogardus.

Drivers	31	Jewett.	39
Right quarter	49	Right quarter	37
Left quarter	19	Left quarter	33
Incomers	1	Incomers	1
	100		100

Killed with second barrel—Bogardus, 27; Jewett, 23.

E. F. Mulliken, referee.

ABELINE, KAN.—Editor Chicago Field:—A shoot at strong, tame birds took place on the 23d inst. for \$25 a side, between Mr. John V. Bettis and Wm. H. McCarten, both of this village. The former shot a Nichols gun and the latter a Bonehill. The match was shot at 11 single birds, 30 yards rise, and 5 doubles, 30 yards rise. C. Stevens and H. C. Mann, judges. Mr. Beal, referee. Dr. L. P. Meredith, stakeholder.

SCORE.

McCarten	01101 111101	10 11 11 11 10-16
Bettis	11111 001100	11 11 11 11 10-16

Miscellaneous.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

RY D. H. E.

CHAPTER XI.

On the 16th we finished in the hold, put in the ports, lashing and caulking them securely, put on the hatches, and began to take on our deck load. The next day was cold and cloudy, with a strong N. E. wind, but we had the lighter alongside and worked until noon, when we had finished discharging her. After dinner, there not being another lighter out, we swung the vessel to her anchor, hove in thirty or forty fathoms of chain, cleared up the decks forward, and began setting up the bob-stays, and then went to supper, hoping that the next day would be such that the balance of our lumber could get to us, for we were all thoroughly tired of lying in port with no chance to stretch our legs on shore. But morning dawned, clear to be sure, with the same strong wind, and just as cold. So the triangle was rigged round the mizzen mast, and three of us were set to work scraping it, after which it was treated to a good coat of slush. The other man and Mr. Kelley were at work on the bob-stays, and the mate spent his time between the deck and his state room, which last he visited often, remaining a long while to "light his pipe," though from the fact that the steward afterward found several bottles of "Old Tom" empty, all hands concluded that he went below to wet his whistle. Loosed all the sails and furlled them again at night.

In the morning rain for a short while, and no sign of any lighter; scraping malmust and gaff all day.

The next day was stormy—rained hard all day, blowing a gale, and heavy sea running. Got our starboard anchor ready for letting go, if needed. On shore such days are welcomed by those who work out of doors, as affording them a chance for rest; on board ship it makes no difference; there men must be kept at work; every minute of leisure, and they are very few, is begrudged them; and so, though we were in the *fo' c' sel*, we were kept at work making sennit, to be made into mats for chafing gear. During the night our last lighter was towed out and anchored just astern.

Saturday we were still at work in the fore-castle as it was raining hard. The wind was strong and the seas were washing over the lighter continually; had to go aboard her once during the day and pump her out.

The evening was passed gloomily enough—no yarns, no songs, nothing but growling. Four of us packed in the fore-castle, the door and windows shut, all hands smoking, and the miserable lamp lending its aid to make the place uninhabitable for any but sailors. At last we all "turned dukes," and after a last whiff, as a night-cap, silence reigned, broken only at intervals by a grunt from Pete as he turned in his bunk, or muttered a word of Portuguese from Louis.

About 12:30 I was awakened by a loud halloo. I remained quiet a moment, thinking that I must have been dreaming, when again I heard it.

"Ship ahoy! ahoy!"

Out I jumped and pulled on my boots, grabbed my oilskins, and went on deck. Mr. Kelley and Mr. C. were just coming out of the cabin, when the hail was repeated.

"Hullo!" from the mate in reply.

"We're slinking; send a boat and take us off," came over the water to us.

"Sinking be blowed," said Kelley. "How in blazes can you sink? Pump her out!" he continued in a shout.

"Can't pump no more; played out," was the answer.

"Well I guess you'd better go off to 'em," said Mr. C.

"All right. Hope they will sink," growled Kelley as he went forward.

"Turn out boys and take those d—d fools off that lighter," awakened the rest of the crew, and was the first intimation they received of anything being wrong.

"Stir yourselves now, and get aft here!" growled the mate. "Jump into the boat Joe, and unhook the tackles when she's in the water. Put the oars in, Pete; don't stand there gaping. Lower away together now!"

The boat was safely lowered, tackles unhooked and we started. Getting clear of the vessel we headed for the lighter. Though scarcely an eighth of a mile off we had half an hour's hard pulling before we reached her.

When we finally got our painter fast to her stern, Mr. Kelley boarded her and began abusing her crew in remarks which were by no means devoid of profanity. The crew, a tall, thin man and a boy, took their abuse meekly, saying they had been pumping all day and all night and were "clean tuckered out." Well at last we all went aboard and manning the pump had her dry in fifteen minutes, and then returned to the vessel, narrowly escaping being carried by and out to sea for the wind was blowing a gale off shore, and our boat was a clumsy thing to handle in a sea.

In the morning the lighter was still afloat and on the day before Christmas, at two o'clock p. m. we took our last stick of lumber aboard, working from daylight in a cold, heavy rain, with nothing to eat after seven o'clock when we had breakfast. In the evening the question as to whether we should be ordered to work the next day, and if so what we should do, was fully discussed. Louis said he did not want to work and wouldn't if the rest would agree. Joe allowed his back was "ticklish" and he wouldn't work. Pete never heard of working on Christmas, and probably never heard of the day until he shipped in an English vessel, and Jack knew that they could not be compelled to work, so it was unanimously resolved not to work.

Christmas morning dawned cloudy and cold enough for New England, and as usual we were turned out at daylight, and soon after the mate came forward and ordered us to "turn to," though he spoke in less commanding tones than usual, having got an inkling of our talk.

We didn't "turn to" and he came forward again and was then informed that we did not propose to work. The mate then came to us and asked us if we were most ready to come out, and when he found we were not coming, he endeavored to scare us by threats. Hard words break no bones, and knowing him as we did, we didn't scare woe a cent. Then he told us that we could go to work or go ashore, and we closed with his proposal at once, and when the "old man" came forward he found all hands packing up.

"What's the matter, my lads?" said he, as he stood in the doorway.

Joe told him the story, and was seconded by Jack, the others keeping quiet.

"Well," replied the old man, "if you won't work to-day, I can't make you, and suppose I'll have to go ashore for some men, for I must get the deck load lashed at once," and he went off. We were proof against the mate's bluster, but such talk we were not prepared for, and as the captain had always used us well we went on deck and worked till 10 o'clock, when we went below for the day. How the time dragged; nothing to do but smoke, read and sleep, then sleep, read and smoke for a change, occa-

sionally adding to the order of exercises by putting wood in the stove, or picking up the lamp wick with a sheath-knife. Pete had, what he called, "a Christmas foxes," being a suit of oilskins and mittens. The rest of us exchanged reminiscences of past Christmases, but they did not tend to render the day any more agreeable, and so darkness fell around us, and we dropped asleep in the stifling atmosphere of the fore-castle, to be awakened, in what seemed a very few minutes, by the rough call of the second, to "tumble out in here." We tumbled out; cold, cloudy, and raining hard; oilskins were put on, and all the morning we worked in the wet, lashing water casks, hooking tacks and sheets, and preparing for sea. In the afternoon we spent some time aloft repairing foot-ropes, etc., and came down chilled to the bones by the strong northwest wind.

The popular notion is that sailors are superstitious, and will never start from port on Friday, because they believe nothing begun on that day prospers.

Perhaps they are so, but our captain was an exception, for about 10 o'clock he came off; all hands signed a new set of articles, the "jack" was set for a pilot, and soon after dinner we got the anchor "awell," and were off. The weather was clear and cold (ice on deck in the morning), with a fair wind, and about 4 o'clock we were outside the light. The pilot left us, with wishes for a pleasant passage, and again we were on "blue water."

During the passage all hands were kept at work during the day setting up rigging, and doing as much as possible of the quantity of absolutely necessary work which had accumulated, owing to the constitutional inability of the mate to work himself or set others to work. As the saying is, "He was born tired."

The mats were worn out. "Irish pennants" hung from the stays or waved gracefully in the breeze, foot-ropes needed attention; in fact, there was work enough for twenty men, and only five of us to do it.

One day all hands at work tarring the rigging, the next replacing old ratlines with new, and the next starting at something else, which was left half done to begin another job.

We had all sorts of weather every day. Cold in the morning, warm in the afternoon; making eight or nine knots for a few hours, then rolling and tossing on the waves, the sails flapping idly against the masts; the wind was variable and blew from the thirty-two points of the compass in as many hours almost, necessitating constant tacking. Sometimes, when the sea was smooth it would be covered as far as you could see by "Portuguese men-of-war," sailing along with their long, slender tentacles hanging down in the water like the fine roots of a bulb. Beautiful they were when in the water, but on close inspection their beauty vanished, and they became nothing but lumps of jelly-like matter.

The new year brought no change of weather, and when not tacking ship we were tarring ratlines and working on the rigging.

The seventh day at sea was very warm, with light winds and calms. About 6:30 in the evening the red and white revolving light at the entrance to the harbor of Cardenas was sighted. The old man was loth to believe it; according to the reckoning we should have been thirty-four miles west of Havana early in the morning, and here we were, in the evening, off a port eighty miles to the eastward of our haven. The explanation was simple: The chronometer had been allowed to run down, and no sights could be taken; the log was broken and our progress had been guessed at each watch, so it was not strange that we were one hundred and fourteen miles out of the way. There was nothing to be done but run to the westward and make up our minds for still another night at sea, as the wind was very light.

About six o'clock in the evening of the eighth day we sighted Moro Castle light. The wind increased until by ten o'clock it was blowing a gale on shore, and we were beating to windward under storm sail.

At daylight the wind had abated and it was almost calm, with a heavy sea, so that we made but little progress and rolled badly.

About half-past eight a tug came alongside and after a long palaver, in which every man aboard the tug from the captain down to the fireman took part, a bargain was made, and the tug took us into the harbor, a distance of five miles, for sixteen dollars and fifty cents; bringing us to our anchorage soon after ten o'clock, on the ninth day. The rest of the day was occupied in the usual manner, furling sails, cleaning up deck, etc., and at dark we were glad to get a chance to stretch out on the fore-castle, and know that there would be no more calling all hands to "shorten sail" for some time.

At eight o'clock the anchor watch was set, and soon after nine the rest of us turned in.

Kennel.

Fixtures.

BENCH SHOWS.

Toronto, Canada, dog show, Sept. 8, 9 and 10. Entries close August 21. H. J. Hill, secretary.

Montreal, Canada, dog show, September 21, 22 and 23. Entries close September 14. James H. Clayford, secretary.

St. Louis Kennel Club, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8. Chas. H. Turner, secretary. Chas. Lincoln, Supt. Entries close Sept. 20.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Dog Show, Jan. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1881.

FIELD TRIALS.

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society International Collie Trial, Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. D. W. Selter and Elbridge McConkey, secretaries. P. S. A. Society, Harrisburg, Pa.

Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association Field Trials, Milford, Nebraska, September 30, Oct. 1 and 2. J. H. Harley, secretary, Lincoln, Neb.

Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association's trials, Lancaster, Pa., November 9, 10 and 11. I. R. Stayton, secretary, Pittsburgh.

Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island, Peconic Bay, L. I., Nov. 29, 30, and Dec. 1, 2 and 3. Jacob Pentz, sec'y.

National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, Vincennes, Ind., November 15, 16 and 17. Chas. De Ronge, secretary.

Kansas Field Trials, December 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. Location to be hereafter announced.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE DOG.

BY VERO SHAW, B. A., QANTAB. ASSISTED BY THE LEADING BREEDERS OF THE DAY.

(Cassell, Peller, Galpin & Co., Publishers.)

CHAPTER XXI.

The Yorkshire Terrier.

A nation has been before now congratulated upon the non-possession of a history, and we are not all sure in our own minds that the Yorkshire terrier is not fortunate in finding itself in the same lucky category. So many breeds have been the subjects of acrimonious and narrow-minded disputes and petty quarrels, that a variety which has, comparatively speaking, been let alone, is certainly not to be commiserated with when it finds itself per-

mitted to stand or fall on its own merits. Whatever the varieties of dog may have been which were called upon by breeders to combine and form the present beautiful Yorkshire terrier, it is proved by results that the judgment of their earliest supporters was sound, and the trouble spent is amply repaid by the successful termination of their labors. There is no reference to be found in any of the earlier writers to a dog which resembles the modern Yorkshire terrier, and we have, moreover, no recollection of ever having come across an admirer of the variety who claimed that the breed was anything but a manufactured article. It is surprising, therefore, when one comes to contemplate the immense amount of trouble that lovers of this remarkably beautiful dog must have been at to produce such good results. It is freely admitted by almost all writers on dogs that judicious selection of parents can produce almost anything in the shape of dog-flesh; but the difficulty always has been to get these productions to breed true, and obviate the inclination to throw back to some remote ancestor, which is so prevalent in all cross-bred creatures. The Yorkshire terrier breeders seem to have overcome this obstacle by some means or other, for though first-rate specimens are in this, as in other breeds, very difficult to obtain, there is an identity of type about the offspring of certain of the best strains which tends to prove that the breed is practically established amongst us, and may be looked upon as one of our national varieties of dogs.

The origin of the breed is most obscure; for its originators—Yorkshire-like—were discreet enough to hold their own counsel, and keep their secrets to themselves. Whether this reticence on their part has had the effect of stifling the inquiries of curious persons, or whether the merits of the breed have hitherto been sufficiently unappreciated by the public, we cannot pretend to say; but we are aware of no correspondence or particular interest having been taken on the subject of the Yorkshire terrier's origin. In certain works on the dog, however, deductions have been drawn which, no doubt, are more or less worthy of respect. The black-and-tan terrier, the Skye, and the Maltese, are all credited with the paternity of the Yorkshire terrier. That the breed in question resembles the Skye in certain details is evident, but in many important points the two varieties vary widely. For instance, the back of the Yorkshire terrier must be short, and the back of a Skye terrier long; so, as regards shape at least, the Yorkshireman cannot be accused of a great resemblance to his Northern neighbor. In our eyes the breed much more closely resembles the Maltese dog, save in color; but there is no doubt but that some of our more typical breeds of terrier have been also drawn upon for his production. Many persons who are ignorant on "doggy" subjects persistently confuse the Yorkshire with what they term the "Scotch terrier"—thereby meaning the Skye, we presume. There is, however, no visible ground or reason ever given for their opinions, which are certainly based on error, and ignorance of the subject. Before leaving the subject of the Yorkshire terrier's origin, it may be remarked that the puppies are born black in color, as are Dandie Dinmonts, and do not obtain their proper shade of coat until they are some months old. Searchers after the truth may here discover some connection, which we ourselves confess we do not, between the Yorkshire and Dandie Dinmont terriers, in consequence of this peculiarity in the young of both varieties.

Whatever the merits of an ordinary Yorkshire terrier may be as a companion, it is not within the bounds of probability that many of the first-class show specimens are capable of much exertion out of doors, or attachment to their masters. The quality and extent of their coats must preclude them from venturing beyond the door-step in anything but the finest and driest weather, while the additional disadvantage of being blinded by the hair which grows on their heads, would render it impossible for them to pick their way about with any safety. The long hair on the forehead is, however, usually neatly plaited, save on state occasions, and much labor thereby saved the owner, though if left plaited too long without being undone, it is liable to get broken and matted.

The most careful attention that can be devoted to any dog is demanded by this terrier, as the fineness of his coat makes it peculiarly inclined to tangle up and get out of order. It being too long to derive any material benefit from the application of the hair glove, which is mentioned in the chapters on kennel management, a long, though not too hard, bristled brush has to be resorted to instead. The best design of brush is the pattern called "balloon"-shaped brushes, whose bristles are not of equal length, those in the center being longer than the outside ones. The advantage of this shape is, that there are no sharp corners to irritate the dog's delicate skin; and it is easier to draw a round-surfaced brush through the coat, without causing injury to the hair and skin, than it is a flat one. Whilst referring to the delicate skin of this breed of dog, the unpleasant consequences arising from heated blood cannot be unnoticed. If a Yorkshire terrier once commences scratching himself, and is not speedily and effectually prevented from continuing to do so, there will be very little chance of having him in show trim for a long time, for he will tear himself to pieces. To remedy this it is customary to tie up the feet in small bags of wash-leather, so that injury to the skin is not likely to be brought about if the animal scratches. It is, however, desirable to limit the cause of the evil as much as possible by providing suitable diet, which should be of a farinaceous and not heating quality. Milk biscuits, and bread steeped with vegetables in gravy, form an excellent food for toy dogs, and one upon which they will thrive wonderfully, if at the same time properly looked after. Regular ablutions are also indispensable to their welfare and well-being, though we have been told by some exhibitors that they consider soap and water injure the texture and color of the coat, and therefore they prefer to rely more upon careful and frequently-repeated grooming.

Considerable difference of opinion exists amongst its supporters as to the correct weight of a Yorkshire terrier, as many specimens are to be found from four to five pounds up to fourteen or fifteen, or even more. No distinct classes are usually made for this breed at the leading shows, which has doubtless in some way been responsible for this variety of opinion. As it is, the large dogs of the breed usually take their place in the class for "Rough-haired Toys other than Spaniels, Maltese, or Pomeranians," and the small ones find themselves relegated to the division for rough-haired toys under seven pounds weight. It is almost a pity that a regular class cannot be given them at every show of any importance, as their beauty would influence many to give the breed a trial; but, bearing in mind the smallness of the classes, committees are hardly to be blamed if they study their own convenience first. It is, however, we think, rather injurious to the Yorkshire terrier to be so often in the same class as nondescript mongrels, which, though unsuccessful, come by association to be confused by the uninitiated with the genuine Yorkshiremen.

Before going into anything like a description of the Yorkshire terrier, we may remark that at the present time it is usual to dock their tails and cut their ears. The desirability of such proceedings is more than questioned by certain authorities, but the writer is personally most decidedly in favor of the removal of the tail. It is certainly a thing to be proud of if a man succeeds in producing a dog with a perfectly-shaped and carried tail; but in the face of the enormities in caudal appendages which are frequently seen in pet dogs, it is certainly for the benefit of a breed,

if by custom a reduction of the offending member is permitted and encouraged. In the matter of ears the question stands on a different footing, as, not being a fighting dog (though frequently of a snappish disposition toward human beings), there is no decided reason why the Yorkshire terrier should lose his ears. The length too, of the hair on his head usually conceals the ears, and it therefore seems that as regards any benefit to his appearance, the dog's ears might as well be left on as removed. Again, a good ear being naturally harder to obtain than a bad one, a dog of this breed with an uncut, well-shaped ear is to be expected to beat one whose ears have been manipulated.

In showing and dealing with Yorkshire terriers there are unfortunately many unfair advantages by which a cunning and unprincipled person can steal a march on youth or inexperience. The beautiful color of the body is the most usual mark for the skill of the "faker," and a judge who knows his work, and is not afraid of doing his duty, has frequently to disqualify some of the competitors who appear before him. A common application is black-lead to the darker portion of the coat on the back, but this is easy of detection, and a white handkerchief will usually work out that mystery, to the discomfort of the owner, if he is in attendance.

Mrs. M. A. Foster, of Bradford, is, at the time of writing, *facile princeps* at the head of affairs in the Yorkshire terrier line. It is marvelous to contemplate the success of this enthusiastic lady, and the condition in which she shows her pets is beyond all praise. Though her dogs are always good—she never showed a bad one—many of her successes are largely contributed to by the care she bestows upon them and their toilettes. Mrs. Bligh Monk, of Coley Park, near Reading, Lady Giffard, of Red Hill, and Miss Alderson, of Leeds, are also exhibitors who have left their mark deeply on the list of successful competitors. Mr. Abraham Boulton, also, of Accrington, Messrs. W. Wilkinson, W. Eastwood, Alderson, of Halifax, and Torr, of Birmingham, have all done good service to all sizes of Yorkshire terriers, by producing first-rate specimens of the breed. The dog we have selected to illustrate the Yorkshire terrier is Mrs. M. A. Foster's very beautiful little Toy Smart, winner at the Alexandra Palace show of July, 1879. Unfortunately, as he has been sold, we are unable to get his measurements for insertion therewith.

With regard to the standard of a Yorkshire terrier, it may truthfully be stated before going further, that the most essential points to be gained are coat and color, as most of the other features shrink into insignificance before these two great desiderata. However,

The *Skull* should be, as in all terriers, long, and gradually tapering toward the muzzle.

Eyes and Nose.—Small, dark, and sparkling, when visible, though they are usually hidden by the superabundance of hair on the head. Nose black.

Jaws must not be broad or heavy, but rather deficient in power, though fine in outline.

Ears.—Either cut or uncut; if the latter, fine, and semi-erect.

Body.—Short and compact, with rather wide chest, in comparison with his size (the two former points are important as differing from the Skye terrier), and covered with silky hair.

Legs.—Straight, placed under the body, and well feathered with silky hair.

Feet.—Long and feathered.

Tail.—Cut, and carried straight.

Coat.—Long, glossy, silky, and quite flat, not curly.

Color.—On the head a beautiful golden tan, which gets much darker on the ears; back a dark blue, inclined to silver, the latter color extending over the other portions of the body, except the legs, which should be the same color as the head—a golden tan.

General Appearance.—A pretty, fragile little dog, but one quite incapable of much out-door exercise, and of delicate constitution.

STANDARD FOR JUDGING YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

	Value.
Head.....	3
Ears and eyes.....	2
Body.....	7
Legs and feet.....	3
Coat.....	15
Color.....	20
	50

STUD DOGS OF THE SEASON.—No. XIII.

BY LEATHERHEAD.

Bloodhounds—Mr. Nicholl's Napier.

From various causes bloodhounds have come into greater notice of late years, as up to a recent date they had been gradually dying out, and if it had not been for a few breeders who persisted in their endeavors to preserve old strains, it is more than probable that the breed would have become entirely extinct. There may have been some reason for this general falling off in the preservation of a very noble breed, as there is no doubt that in ages past the use of the bloodhound was very much abused, and the advance of civilization naturally enough swept away the very unceremonious methods pursued by our forefathers of catching thieves, sheepstealers, etc. Then there was the national outcry against the slave trade, and everything connected with it, and as overwrought tales of cruelty were often strangely mixed up with bloodhounds, there was a sort of aversion to the breed, which might have deterred many from having any particular inclination to keep them. The standard to which foxhounds were brought also being so high as not to require any sort of out-crossing, made the bloodhound of no use in this respect either, and therefore, to preserve the breed in its entirety had but little encouragement for any special object. It would have been a matter deeply to deplore, however, if the breed had been lost, as there is no doubt in my mind that the bloodhound is the original of the whole hound family. The old Southern hound, of which the rough other hound now bears the chief resemblance was evidently an offshoot from the bloodhound, crossed on some wiry-coated dog of, I should say, the terrier breed, and if the source of hounds could be traced back to, say 300 years ago, I should be inclined to believe it was of that kind of manufacture, subsequently improved again by recourse to the bloodhound. This must, of course, be conjecture, but the strength of the sort is shown by the fact that if crossed on any other breed, such as mastiff or foxhound, the bloodhound type predominates in a very marked degree. It is therefore pretty certain that the Spanish or Cuban bloodhound, used principally in the Southern States of America in the old days of slavery, was not the bloodhound pure, but a cross on some large breed a deal more savage than the original, as the English bloodhound is really as kind in his nature as a foxhound, and all his characteristics are very similar. There cannot be a more noble-looking animal than the true-bred bloodhound, as he carries with him an air of majesty, and looks quite "one of them" in the halls or courts of nobility. With all this grandeur also he has lost nothing of the finest characteristics of the hound, as to carry a low scent there is nothing amongst all our strains of hounds—foxhound, harrier, or beagle—that can at all approach him. Scent, left many hours before, and on the worst of ground, will be acknowledged by the bloodhound where nothing else could touch it, and he will follow it with

a patience that will not be denied. This is the quality specially belonging to the hound, and if there is any deficiency in this quality amongst hounds of any sort, it is a sign that some other strain is becoming too predominant. In fox-hounds the particular family circle is so large that any falling off in nose can be corrected amongst themselves; but in a question such as was raised a few years back, which suggested that hounds had been losing nose as compared with those of former days, and, consequently, they should be crossed with foreign hounds, I entirely differ, as, averse as I should be to crossing fox-hounds out of their own sort at all, I feel convinced that there is only one cross that would be sure to improve nose, and at the same time preserve characteristics, and that is with the bloodhound. The foreign hounds are merely spurious off-shoots from our own, and as a rule descended from the worst specimens we could spare, but the bloodhound represents the original hound in all its purity. It is, therefore, of some importance that the breed should be continued, as, without believing that it is at all likely that fox-hounds will degenerate in the scientific way they are bred at present, it is useful to know that there is a certain source kept alive which could at all times correct a general falling off if wanted.

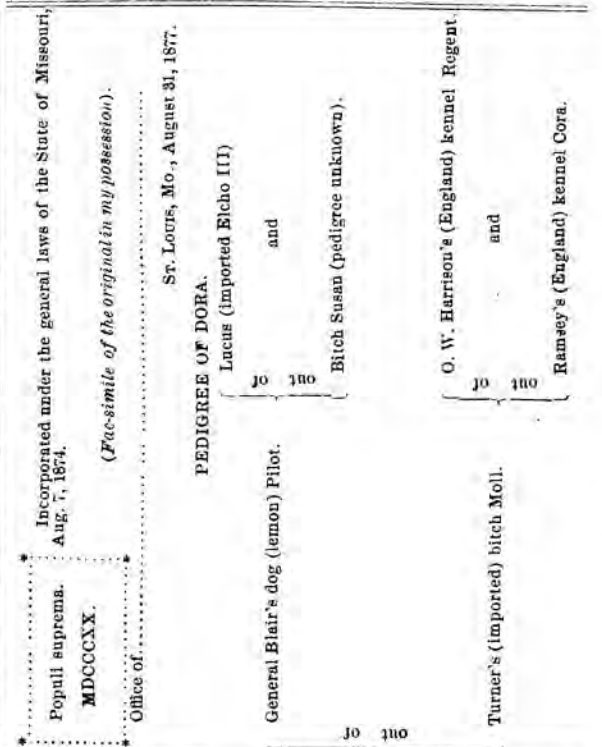
In the earliest days of dog shows there were very few bloodhounds shown, as there were not many in the country. Mr. Jennings, of Pickering, Yorkshire, being the first successful exhibitor at Birmingham in 1860, his principal opponents being from the kennel of Lord Bagot, whose strain of bloodhounds dated back 200 years, and his lordship took first and second in bitches at this show where Mr. Jennings' Druid was first in dogs. The late Mr. Jennings bred Druid, but the sire of this first bloodhound winner was bred by Lord Feversham, and his dam was bred by the late Baron Rothschild. From the outset, therefore, the pedigrees come from the most reliable sources, and no classes have been more attractive to the public than the bloodhounds, as, differing in this respect from other breeds that have greatly improved since the first days at dog shows, the bloodhounds were a first-class lot at start, Jennings' Druid being a magnificent animal, and breeders were given something to do to breed up to such a standard, though the ambition to do so caused a keenness which has raised the value and importance of bloodhounds in a very remarkable degree. It is often seen that these great endeavors to excel in breeding, although decidedly the means to attain the height of perfection have a tendency to defeat their own purpose, as the best strains are so strictly adhered to that more or less in-breeding must be resorted to, and then the difficulties to get perfection are, in a measure, increased. I think this has been the case with bloodhounds, as to get a bloodhound good enough to win first honors at a show is very difficult nowadays, although the most practical breeders have taken up this particular family for some years, including Colonel Cowan, Mr. Reynolds Ray, Mr. G. Morrell, Mr. Edwin Brough, Mr. E. Nicholls, Mr. E. Bird, and one or two others. Colonel Cowan was very fortunate at one time with Dauntless, Druid, and Draco, but of late years the Colonel's representatives have not been quite up to the mark, whilst at one time Mr. Reynolds Ray was invincible with Roswell and the beautiful bitch Peeress, by Mr. Holford's Regent, son of Colonel Cowan's Druid. With this dog and bitch Mr. Ray has bred numerous winners, such as Rollo, Baron, Baroness, and others, but for a season or two distemper was hard upon this noted kennel, and the result was such as the breeders of very high classed ones have at times to encounter. Mr. Bird's Brutus by Roswell, is another typical bloodhound that I have always had a great fancy for, and Mrs. Humphries' Don, another son of Roswell's, has also had many admirers, whilst Mr. Stinger's Judge by Brutus, and Mr. E. Nicholl's Napier by Luath XI, are likewise winners of the highest honors. Such bloodhounds as the ones I have mentioned belong to a standard of perfection difficult to attain, and as the blanks in breeding are always in excess of the gems, a rule that perhaps, holds good in bloodhound breeding more than any other, the value of such high-classed ones can scarcely be estimated. It is very satisfactory, however, to see it proved by Lord Wolverton's pack, that all this trouble taken by breeders to get at perfection has been followed by excellent results, as his lordship's pack that has shown such sport over the Blackmoor Vale is composed entirely of hounds bred from or in the same way as these prize takers. It is, therefore, certain that this magnificent breed has been maintained in all its integrity, and it will be a great treat for those in the vicinity of Newmarket if the rumor is correct that Capt. Machell will have the handling of Lord Wolverton's pack next Winter, in the Cambridgeshire district.

The bloodhound that I have taken the greatest fancy to of all the most recent winners is Mr. E. Nicholl's Napier. He was described in *Bell* as a young hound, full of good points and promise, when he first came out, and, as might have been expected, he has filled up and improved considerably since the date of his debut. At the present time he would beat almost any bloodhound of the day, none of the younger lot having any chance with him, and the rule at the next meeting will, I think, be reversed with Rollo of *seniores priores*. The great point of Napier is his extraordinary quality and the ease of his contour and carriage. He could not be a badly made one by the way he moves, and in examining him closely his shoulders are perfect, as they are well laid back and models for shape. Then, with very powerful loin, and strong, lengthy quarters, with hocks near the ground, and legs and feet of the best, he looks all over a hound that could travel; whilst for head, that great point of all in a bloodhound, he would be very difficult to surpass, as it is grand in shape, wrinkle, and expression, with the fall of the ear "flew" and throat just as they should be, and from head to stern he is certainly a very noble hound. On inquiry, I find that Napier's measurements are, height to the shoulder, 28 in.; depth of girth, 36 in.; weight, 109 lbs. His owner, Mr. E. Nicholls, bred him, and he was one of a good litter, as it included also Nimrod, a very handsome young dog, and a winner of a second at Brighton, Hebe, a beautiful bitch, belonging to Mr. Bird, and winner of a first at the Alexandra Palace, and Diana, a winner of a first at Birmingham. They are bred in the most direct lines to include all the best blood that has been known, as their sire was Capt. Clayton's Luath XI, a hound with a magnificent head and wrinkle, but deficient in color, their dam being Restless, by Victor out of Countess, by Roswell out of Dauntless. Luath XI. was by Luath X, by Major out of Bran, by Coleman's Oscar out of Lady, said to have been bred by Lord Monson, and Major was by Druid out of Welcome, by Lord Feversham's Raglan out of Fury, the dam of old Druid. Then Victor was by Roswell out of Matchless, and Dauntless was Major Cowan's champion bitch, by his Druid out of Daley, by Leo out of Duchess, by Druid out of the Duke of Hamilton's Welcome. There is a combination here of most of the great prize winners, such as Druid, Roswell, and Dauntless, and yet there is not a deal of in-breeding in it, as Luath was fairly a cross out of the strain. Napier is now just over two years and a half old, and he has always been in the prize list wherever shown, getting a second at the Alexandra Palace last year, second at Bristol, second at Birmingham, first at Crystal Palace this year, and first at Brussels. He has, like most well-bred bloodhounds, a fine temper, though easily roused to dash and excitement, and showing plenty of courage. His last victory at Brussels was a very easy one, though carrying some honor with it, as he was awarded the special cup as the best

hound in the show, and he attracted the special notice of the king, who looked at him for fully ten minutes, and inquired whether such magnificent hounds were numerous in England.—*Bell's Life*.

A Fraudulent Pedigree.

FLATBUSH, L. I.
EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Inclosed with this letter for publication is the following *fac-simile* of the original fraudulent pedigree in my possession (which you can have at any time as a voucher of the truth of my assertions) of an orange and white pointer bitch sent me in exchange by Mr. E. Knell, of Moline, Ill., for a black, white and tan setter bitch for which I claimed the name of True Blue in your columns, by Bergundthal's Rake, out of same owner's Phyllis, and a dog pup black and white by Grouseale, out of Connolly's Fly, both of which he has received with verified pedigrees.



I will state as a preface to my remarks, I do not wish to criminate Mr. Knell, in asking you as a special favor for an early and complete publication of the facts contained in this letter, and the pedigree, but from a sense of justice, and with the hope of saving others from a repetition of this act, by bringing into disgrace and shame (if possible) with every respectable sportsman the principals in this infamous swindle, and perpetrators of this disgraceful fraud; trusting by this exposure to exonerate the innocent and fasten the shame and disgrace on the shoulders to whom this burden belongs. I wish it clearly understood from the present facts in my possession, that I do not implicate Mr. Knell as being *particeps criminis* to this fraud, as it is possible he may have been the dupe of rascals as well as your humble servant; but in simple justice to himself and others, it is advisable that he lend his assistance in every manner possible in ferretting out and leading to conviction of the guilty, and by so doing relieve himself of the onus of all suspicion and connection in this fraud. Unfortunately such frauds are becoming more common every day.

This accusation is from documents in black and white in my possession, and not hearsay, which I consider authorizes me to use this broad and comprehensive language. And besides, friend Mohawk, I deem plain facts better understood, however disagreeable, and I look to you from your sense of justice to aid me as far as is consistent and possible, in your position as editor of a sporting journal in unearthing and exposing those to whom this lasting dishonor belongs.

Fortunately in this case I am the sole sufferer; but I shall be as inextorable in my demand for redress as though hundreds joined in the appeal to you to publish this letter and bogus pedigree.

My motive for this *expose* is to protect the interests of breeders and sportsmen in firing a death-dealing shot to fraud, relieving the innocent from all blame, and bringing the guilty to punishment; none will labor more indefatigably and sincerely, than

WASHINGTON A. COSTER.

P. S.—I wrote Mr. Chas. H. Turner, of St. Louis, all the facts and received a very courteous and satisfactory reply; to all my inquiries he stamps the pedigree fraudulent.

Mr. J. A. Doyle's Reply to Mr. A. C. Waddell.

KENNEL CLUB, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I do not know that there is much in Mr. Waddell's last letter which calls for a reply. The only new item of any importance is the interesting statement that "we," that is, I suppose, Mr. Waddell and his Topeka friends, "have here," something that "not only flows, but is the insignia of rank, and is a dividing line that rules all social as well as intellectual ties, and carries with it the power that stamps all living things in the blood, as one above the other." I have not a notion what the article in question is, but it must evidently be a very valuable acquisition to any district. I congratulate Mr. Waddell and his neighbors on the possession of it. Mr. Waddell then attempts to dispose of my evidence by nicknaming it "hearsay." Why more so than his own? I quote one set of observers, he quotes another. The only difference is, that I, or the authors to whom I refer, give names and details, while Mr. Waddell only talks in a vague way about "certain prominent breeders," and cites a perfectly general opinion from one Mr. S., which is no better than the opinion of Mr. A., B., or C.

Again, what have Mr. Darwin's views about mankind to do with Mr. Darwin as an observer and recorder of facts? If Mr. Darwin has "a monkey theory," whatever that may be, it has no more to do with the matter in hand, than whether he wears a black coat or a blue one.

I am not sanguine enough, however, to suppose that I can make Mr. Waddell comprehend the nature of evidence, so I will simply sum up my case, and leave it to the candor of your readers.

I bring forward witnesses who testify to the existence of a certain phenomenon. If Mr. Waddell wishes to confute me, he ought either (1) to discredit my witnesses, or (2) to prove that

their statements are inconsistent, or (3) that they are at variance with some established law of nature. He has done none of these three things.

One word more, and I leave the subject for good. Mr. Waddell believes, as I do, in the influence of an object seen at the moment of conception. Why may not an object remembered have a like influence?

Had I written a week ago, I should have had a word to say in answer to "A Breeder," though I could not have hoped to emulate his peculiar courtesy of style. Now, however, I should feel that I was trespassing on a preserve which Mr. Dainty Hollins has marked for his own, and on which he seems likely to have good sport. So I will leave my critic to the tender mercies of his opponent, and in the language of the law, "wish him a good deliverance."

J. A. DOYLE.

Nebraska Field Trials.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I beg to inclose the programmes of the coming Nebraska Field Trials, which will be held under the auspices of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association, at Milford, on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 and 2.

Prairie chickens and quails are very plenty in the vicinity of Milford. This fact gives assurance that the trials will be carried through satisfactorily, and those who attend will be able to enjoy at their completion some excellent shooting. The fishing is also first class. Altogether, we expect to have a grand time. Inquiries are coming in from all quarters, and from present outlook we expect a large attendance. The following is the prize list:

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

ALL-AGED STAKES—PURSE, \$150.

Open to all setters and pointers. First prize, \$75; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25. Entrance, \$15. Forfeit, \$10.

PUPPY STAKES—PURSE, \$110.

Open to all setters and pointers under eighteen months of age. First prize, \$50; second prize, \$35; third prize, \$25. Entrance, \$10; forfeit, \$7.

BRACE STAKES—PURSE, \$85.

First prize, \$50; second prize, \$35. Entrance, \$10. Forfeit, \$7.

Conditions.—In all stakes the purses are to fill, or the prizes to be scaled. Entries will be received up to the evening of Aug. 31, at the secretary's office, Lincoln, and at any time previous. All entries to be accompanied with the forfeit money.

Trains will leave Lincoln for the trial grounds (Milford, twenty miles west), at 7 o'clock on the morning of September 30, and each day of the trials. Good accommodations for all at Milford. The Milford Sportsmen's Club will arrange details for the trials.

J. H. HARLEY, Secretary,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

The St. Louis Sportsmen's Club Organizes Against Dog Thieves.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26, 1880.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Herewith please find copy of resolutions passed by this club. For several years past owners of good dogs have suffered from these "dog thieves," so much so that many of us have got heartily tired and sick of owning an animal of any great worth.

It has recently been discovered that there is a regularly organized gang who steal dogs and ship them South. A few days ago Dr. J. M. Clopton "discovered and brought to light" the chief "kiss of the crowd," who now languishes in jail under a \$2,000 bond, wanted. At the same time he has ample opportunity to reflect upon the "error of his ways," as Judge Cady "sent him below" with the consoling (!) parting remark, "I want you dog thieves to know that I consider your calling the most odious that could be pursued," etc., etc. We have a positive case, and shall see that he gets the "butt-end" of the law.

WHEREAS, The growing evil of purloining valuable hunting dogs, secreting them and holding them for a reward, has become a "professional calling," pursued by an organized "gang," becoming more prevalent and annoying to owners of fine stock, and

WHEREAS, This club has learned of the capture and incarceration of an individual of said stripe, therefore, by the members of the St. Louis Sportsmen's Club, in special meeting assembled, be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, as a club, and in our individual capacity, to render such assistance, to pursue, apprehend and bring to justice any and all persons guilty of such practices, to the fullest extent of the law.

Resolved, That this club express their hearty approval of the efforts put forth, and results thus far attained by the officers of the law in taking cognizance of the reprehensibility of the act committed by the (now) incarcerated thief.

Resolved, That this club, by their attorney, will appear in all courts to assist in the prosecution of such characters, until "dog stealing" shall become one of the most odious offenses on the calendar.

R. MORRIS SWANDER, M. D., Sec'y.

N. C. WASHINGTON, M. D., President.

The Rights Exhibitors Have at Bench Shows.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—As the bench show season will soon be upon us, perhaps a few remarks and suggestions on the same would not be out of order. At some of the shows which I have attended the management and the judges seemed to run the said shows on the principle that exhibitors had no rights which they were bound to respect.

I think a good way to get rid of a great deal of grumbling and fault-finding is: Let a score card be provided for each dog that is entered, and let the judges score the number of points of the winners of first, second, and so on. If an exhibitor is dissatisfied with the awards in any class in which he may have a dog, he may demand that his dog be scored, the score cards to be placed along side of the premium card on the stall of each dog, so that the public can see and judge whether all the dogs have been placed according to merit. This would be but justice to exhibitors, and I think would do away with some of the grumbling in your paper of August 14.

I see that Mr. E. F. Stoddard, of Dayton, O., has been chosen as judge of pointers at the coming St. Louis show. Mr. Stoddard's pointer judging I don't like. At St. Louis last Fall he placed Mr. E. H. Gilman's dog Gumbo first, whereas he (Gumbo) should have been disqualified, as the said Gumbo had dew claws with a horny connection as large as a man's little finger. He also (in the same class) refused to judge Mr. R. D. Mix's Dan, claiming that he was overweight, and would not allow him to be weighed. Mr. Bryson, who was the associate judge, was willing to have Dan weighed, but Mr. Stoddard would not consent. Mr. S. has been asked before to explain this matter, but has failed to do so. If he can give a satisfactory explanation I will acknowledge that he is a good pointer judge. In order that Mr. Stoddard may not accuse me of shooting off my quill from behind a blind, I subscribe myself,

NELLIE AND DAN.—We have on hand a few copies of our lithograph of Nellie and Dan, which will be mailed, rolled, ready for framing, for fifty cents each.

Staunchness vs. Retrieving.

COOL SPRING, N. C.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Permit me to ask the N. A. K. Club, and the sportsmen generally, who are interested in field trials, whether "Rule 5" should not be amended in one particular, viz., retrieving? As it now stands, retrieving counts ten. Should it count more than staunchness? Ought it to count as much as staunchness, and obedience and disposition, combined? It outranks all points, save pace and pointing. May a dog not be a really superior animal, and yet not retrieve? And can a dog be of much account who is neither staunch or obedient?

Cannot any strain of dogs be taught to retrieve equally as well as pointers and setters? And finally, can any other dogs, save sporting dogs, perform satisfactorily in the field on game?

E. S. WANMAKER.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN HORSE AND DOG.—A paragraph in your issue of the 3d inst. reminds me of a singular attachment which existed between an old grayhound bitch, named Stella, and an old posthorse, at the King's Head, Derby, some fifteen years ago. Whatever journey the old horse went, no matter who drove him, Stella accompanied him. At night she lay under his manger, and when in Summer he was turned out at the landlord's farm about two miles off, Stella lived with him night and day in the field, coming home for her meals, and returning to her friend. After some years of mutual affection the old horse was taken ill and died. The v. s. was about to make a post mortem, but the faithful Stella would not permit it, and he had to make a precipitate exodus, and wait until the faithful dog was fastened up. Stella was permitted to attend the obsequies of her friend, but could scarcely be persuaded to quit his grave; so great, indeed, was her devotion that she lay on his grave day and night and scratched a deep hole, endeavoring to get to the body, and it was a long time before she would take up her permanent quarters at the old hostelry. I am satisfied that horses, as well as dogs, are capable of great friendship both to man and the inferior animals. Many of your readers have doubtless read or heard of the celebrated Godolphin Arabian and his favorite companion, a cat. I well remember a colored engraving of them both. Five-and-thirty years ago, when residing in London, I used frequently to ride a horse which a relative kept at livery in Guildford street. In the stable yard was a spotted carriage dog, which had the greatest fondness for my relation's horse, and always accompanied him if he had a chance, whether I rode him or any one else.—THOMAS WORTHINGTON, in *Land and Water*.

EXCESSIVE EXPRESS CHARGES.—Hornellsville, N. Y.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I desire to make known the extortion practiced by express companies. The charges upon dogs from the West is a robbery. We sent Mr. A. C. Waddell, Topeka, Kansas, two puppies, charges \$2.80. The Burdette cocker spaniel bitch Belle was returned in the same box, and weighed about eight pounds more, and the charges were \$8.50. J. OTIS FELLOWS.

Sales.

COCKER SPANIELS.—Messrs. C. B. Cummings & Son, So. Acworth, N. H., have made the following sales of cocker spaniel puppies: Dr. N. E. James, a brace of dogs; Mr. J. O. Cummings, a dog; Mr. James Freeman, a dog; Messrs. Sargent & Webster, a dog; Mr. H. Mordough, a dog; Mr. James Daggert, a dog; Dr. Carl G. Allen, a dog; Mr. Ed. Matherson, a bitch; and Dr. D. R. Graves, a bitch.

JACK, ETC.—Mr. C. W. Church, Colorado Springs, Col., has purchased of Mr. Owen Doyle, Chicago, Ill., the famous fighting bull terrier Jack, also from parties in England, a wire-haired Scotch terrier bitch, and a bull terrier dog, weight, fifty pounds.

DAN—WASP WHELP, ETC.—Mr. Hugh Murphy, Huntsville, Mo., has sold to Mr. Frank Dibrell, Galveston, Texas, a Gordon setter puppy by Dan, out of Wasp, also to the same party, a Gordon setter bitch puppy by Black Prince, out of Floss.

DRUID—PRINCESS DRAGO WHELP.—Mr. J. H. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa., has sold to Mr. William H. Colecord, St. Joseph, Mo., a blue belton bitch puppy, by Druid, out of Princess Draco (Rob Rob—Livy) whelped May 24, 1880.

MYRTLE.—Mr. G. M. Stevens, Edenville, Ia., has sold to Mr. Ed. Knell, Moline, Ill., the young setter bitch Myrtle, by Druid, out of Mr. C. F. Stevens' Eclipse.

SHAFTO—JOLLY MAY WHELPS.—Mr. J. W. Strohm, Vail, Ia., has sold to Mr. J. H. Whitman, Chicago, three dog puppies by Shafto, out of Jolly May.

DAN.—Mr. R. B. McCord, Geneva, Iowa, has sold to Mr. J. H. Whitman, Chicago, the red Irish setter dog Dan, by Sting II, out of Flora.

PET.—Mr. C. H. Tidd, Geneva, Iowa, has sold to Mr. William Provert, Waterloo, Iowa, the setter bitch Pet, by Charm, out of Gipsy.

GIPSEY.—Mr. Wm. Provert, Waterloo, Iowa, has sold to Mr. C. H. Tidd, Geneva, Iowa, the otter spaniel bitch Gipsy.

Names Claimed.

JURY, JUDGE AND JOLLY BOY.—Mr. J. H. Whitman, Chicago, Ill., claims the following names for dog puppies by Shafto, out of Jolly May: Jury, blue ticked, black and white head; Judge, blue ticked, black, tan and white head; and Jolly Boy, white and lemon ticked, dark eyes and nose.

ROD, POLLY, AND MATTIE.—Mr. C. F. Stevens, Edenville, Ia., claims the following names for setter puppies by Druid, out of Eclipse, whelped June 1, 1880: Rod, lemon and white dog; Polly, lemon and white bitch, and Mattie for black, white and tan bitch.

BOOM AND LAES.—Mr. S. W. Paul, Kirkwood, Mo., claims the name of Boom for liver, white and ticked dog, and Laes for lemon and white bitch puppy, by champion Sleaford, out of Dawn (Bow—Munson's Queen), whelped April 8, 1880.

STING II.—Mr. Oster Potter, Freeport, Ill., claims the name of Sting II. for white, black and tan ticked dog, whelped May 1, 1880, by Mr. M. Von Culin's Carlowitz, out of Princess Nellie (Pride of the Border—Petrel).

NELLIE.—Mr. Wm. Mountjoy, Boyertown, Pa., claims the name of Nellie for white and fawn colored beagle bitch, by Gees, out of Fan, whelped May 24, 1879, bred by Mr. S. J. Martenet, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

NAMES CHANGED.—Mr. George Norbury Appold, Baltimore, Md., changes the name of his Irish setter bitch, recently purchased of Dr. J. J. Jennelle, DuQuoin, Ill., by Boston, out of Jessal, from Bessie to Neva.

BRUTUS.—Messrs. C. B. Cummings & Son, So. Acworth, N. H., claim the name of Brutus for black and white ticked cocker spaniel dog.

BRAVO.—Mr. George Norbury Appold, Baltimore, Md., claims the name of Bravo for pointer dog puppy, by Bragg, out of Kate.

Visits.

BELLONA—RAB.—Prof. W. W. Legare's pointer bitch Bellona (champion Bow—Benab) to his Rab (champion Rush—champion Romp).

FLORA—BLUE DASH.—Mr. West's lemon and white setter bitch Flora to Mr. J. H. Whitman's Blue Dash.

SMALLMAN'S BITCH—BLOSSOM.—Mr. T. H. Smallman's Gordon setter bitch to Dr. J. S. Nivens' Blossom.

FLO—BLACK PRINCE.—Mr. Hugh Murphy's Gordon setter bitch Floss to his Black Prince.

NELLIE—CARLO.—Mr. P. Klumb's cocker spaniel bitch Nellie to Mr. J. H. Whitman's Carlo.

MOLL—BLOSSOM.—Mr. E. Tinsley's Gordon setter bitch Moll to Dr. J. S. Nivens' Blossom.

LADY—CARLO.—Mr. J. H. Whitman's liver cocker spaniel bitch Lady to his Carlo.

Deaths.

POKEY.—State Center, Ia.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I have lost by poison my setter dog puppy Pokey, ten months old, by Druid, out of Mr. C. F. Stevens' Eclipse. I will give \$25 to know the person that poisoned him.

J. V. FAIRHEAD.

PRINCE ROYAL—ANNE BOLEYN WHELPS.—Mr. F. H. Andrews, Charlotte, N. C., Anne Boleyn has lost her entire litter of seven puppies, whelped June 21, by Prince Royal.

STOUGHTON.—Mr. M. P. McKoon, Franklin, N. Y., has lost by diarrhoea his liver and white cocker spaniel dog Stoughton, by Captain, out of Beauty.

STAUNCH.—Mr. W. C. Percy, Bayou Tunica, La., lost by death on Aug. 2, his liver and ticked pointer dog Stauch.

Whelps.

MAUD II.—Mr. Fred J. Englehardt's imported brindle greyhound bitch Maud II., whelped Aug. 21, eight—six dogs and two bitches, by his imported prize winner Spring.

ROSE.—Mr. S. C. Elliott's Gordon setter bitch Rose (Grouse—Moll) whelped ten—five dogs and five bitches—by Blossom.

CUTE.—Messrs. C. B. Cummings & Son's cocker spaniel bitch Cute, whelped Aug. 23, five—two dogs and three bitches.

Answers to Correspondents.

KENNEL.

J. E. K., Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Will you please prescribe for my setter dog? On the 14th inst. he bruised his hip by jumping in a wagon; since then a lump has grown on his hip, resembling in size and shape, the outside of a small dessert saucer. He showed no symptom of lameness for nearly a week after the accident. Since then it has been gradually increasing, and he has been losing flesh on the injured leg; the lump is hard and shows no signs of gathering. Our veterinary surgeon says it is the same as a sprain on a horse, and wants to "fire and blister" it. I would like your advice before attempting such severe treatment. Ans.—It is difficult to prescribe for such a case without seeing it, as the location, condition, character, etc., of all concerned have their influence in determining the prognosis and treatment. We would hesitate before applying the firing iron to a dog. There is probably an injury to the bone; in such cases we usually open them right down to the bone and apply antiseptic lotions, as follows: If the bone is diseased, take of hydro-chloric acid one-half ounce, water one pint, mix, and apply morning and night; but if the bone is not affected, take of acid carbolic one-half ounce, and water one pint, mix, and apply morning and night. If the dog is valuable and you have confidence in your veterinarian let him do as he thinks best, but if there is a want of confidence, employ a better one.

MAO, Wilmington, Ill.—I have a pup, who since becoming cured of distemper, has a disease similar to "jerks" (vulgar). When standing still or lying down he twitches a great deal; when walking or running he is "O. K." Know anything to cure him? He is three-fourths bloodhound, and was designed for watch dog, but as he now, he is worthless. Answer through your paper, please. Ans.—Jerks (chorea) is a very unsatisfactory disease to treat, as it often defies all our efforts to cure it, and will keep on jerking as long as there is anything to jerk, but we would recommend you to try a course of tonic pills alternating them one after another. Begin on nitrate of silver, one-quarter grain three times a day, made up with bread crumbs, etc.; continue them two weeks, then change to quinine and iron, two grains each morning and night; continue them two weeks, then return to the silver; after a second course of silver, give a course of a couple of weeks of zinc sulphate, one grain morning and night. If this does not cure him return to the silver, and give it one more chance. Feed liberally all the time, give some raw beef each day; give regular exercise.

H. S. C., Natchez, Miss.—My setter while attempting to jump a paling fence, hung by his hind leg sometime, and elongated the sinews until the stiffler joint was out of place, and I thought his leg was broken; the doctors splinted it, and it remained so for ten days, when I took the splints off, and it was still flopping around as if it was broken. I turned him loose without the splint, and after two weeks it has gotten firm so he can use it some, but he limps after a little exercise, and there is a knot formed on the joint. As I am a regular subscriber I would be glad if you would advise some treatment through your columns. Ans.—Apply the following liniment: Take of tincture of arnica, one ounce; tincture opium, half ounce; liquor ammonia, half ounce, and water to make six ounces; mix and rub well in morning and night. Do not let him run too much; a little exercise is better than absolute rest. If the liniment irritates the skin, apply fresh lard to heal it. Give it plenty of hard rubbing.

C. R. L., Painesville, Ohio.—I am the part owner of a litter of cocker spaniel pups. Said pups are about four months old. About six weeks since I noticed their throats were swelled considerably, but the swelling has disappeared from all but one of them. This pup is the best one in the litter, and if you could tell me, on the enclosed postal, what to do for him, I would be very much obliged. He seems lively enough, and eats all right. When asleep I can hear him breathe quite plainly, however, owing to the bunch on his throat. Ans.—These enlargements in the throat are hypertrophied thyroid glands. They sometimes become absorbed and go away of themselves, but some do not, and continue to grow to enormous size and interfere with the breathing. Make an ointment of potassium iodide one dram, and lard one ounce; mix, and rub a little well in once a day. Persevere with it and it will all disappear.

SUB, Buffalo, N. Y.—Which is the most advisable, to wash dogs before or after exercising? If the latter, how long afterward? Should they be fed before or after washing? I wash them once per week and on that day give an abundance of exercise. Please answer in next issue. Ans.—Wash them after exercise; wait at least two hours after coming in to give them time to get cool and quiet; if they show signs of chilling after washing give them a run and a warm nest when they come in. Give them a light feed before exercise, half an hour or an hour before going out, then after the bath feed again.

G. M. A., Baltimore, Md.—What can I do for my fox terrier that has a canker in the ear? Ans.—Wash it nice and clean with castile soap and water, and drop in a few drops of the following solution morning and night: Take of nitrate of silver thirty grains, water one ounce, mix. Drop it right onto the cankered surface if possible. Give a pill of jalap, half a dram. Feed lightly and give more exercise.

GAME AND BROODING.

B. H. G., Aberdeen, Miss.—Will you please give me through the columns of your valuable paper, some information concerning the sowing of wild rice, and inform me where and at what price I can obtain the seed? I desire to sow the seed in a lake which is used as a roosting place by woodducks, mallards and teal, the ducks arriving in large numbers between sunset and dark, and leaving early in the morning. The water in the lake is clear and from one to four feet deep, with bushes growing thickly near the shores. Will the rice flourish and afford food for the ducks in such a lake? The bottom of the lake described is covered with moss, reaching in some places almost to the surface of the water. This grows very thick; will this impede the growth of the rice? Ans.—Address R. Valentine, Janesville, Wis., or Chas. Gleichert, Port Hope, Canada, who deal in wild rice, and can give you full particulars.

INQUIRER, Kansas City, Mo.—Please give us the correct answers to following questions: Please define what is meant by (1) a jug choke? (2) Muzzle choke? (3) Modified choke? and (4) Full choke? (5) Do the Remington and Parkers bore their guns with a gradual taper from the breech to the muzzle, and (6) What kind of an instrument is it that they bore with? Ans.—A "jug choke" or properly full choke, begins six or eight inches back from and extends to within about one-half inch of the muzzle. (2) A muzzle choke begins not so far back and extends nearly or quite to the muzzle. (3) A modified choke is a taper choke. (5) We think they do. (6) An eighteen inch bit.

NATURAL HISTORY.

D. N. A., Fulton, Ill.—I send you by mail the head, wing and leg of a wader. The tail of the bird was white, with dove colored lips. There were two of the birds, and I showed them to several other hunters, who said they had never seen any like them. They may be a common kind of snipe, but I never have seen any like them, and I've seen most all kinds of waders. Ans.—They belong to the semi-palmated tattler, or willet, (*Totanus semi-palmatus*).

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. W., Vincennes, Ind.—Can you favor me with the address of a builder of iron and steel sporting boats? Ans.—We do not know of any.

FORGETFULNESS OF PEOPLE.—We would not, by enclosing headings and other devices lead you into reading of the virtues possessed by Pierce's Celebrated Medicines, were it not that we are aware of the forgetfulness of people, and that must be our excuse, dear reader, for again telling you that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is without an equal as a blood-purifier. It cures all humors, from the common blotch, pimple, or eruption, to the worst scrofula, fever sore or ulcer. Dr. Pierce's Pills are a pleasant but efficient cathartic. Sold by druggists.

ST. CLOUD HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20, 1879.

HON. R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: Dear Doctor.—I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery and Pills for liver complaint and general debility. It is impossible to express the gratitude I feel. It is simply wonderful the effect your medicines have had upon me. I am in every way a thousand per cent. better. I am, yours gratefully,

J. C. DAVIDSON.

Rifle.

Rifle at Albany.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The Remington and mid-range matches at Rensselaerwyck on August 26 were well attended, both as regards marksmen and spectators. The Remington match was called at 2:30 p. m., with twenty-five competitors. The following were the scores:

Jas. I. Miles, S. M.	100	5 5 5 4 5	—24
	200	3 4 4 4 5	—20
	300	4 4 4 4 5	—21—65
J. G. Newbury, S. C.	100	5 5 5 5 5	—25
	200	4 4 4 4 4	—20
	300	3 5 4 5 3	—20—65
W. D. Taylor, Bal. S.	100	5 5 5 5 5	—25
	200	4 4 4 4 4	—19
	300	4 3 5 3 4	—19—63
L. Geiger, R. S.	100	4 5 4 5 5	—23
	200	5 4 4 5 4	—22
	300	4 4 5 5 4	—18—63
B. R. Spelman, Jr., S. M.	100	4 4 4 4 5	—21
	200	4 4 4 4 4	—20
	300	4 5 3 4 4	—20—61
F. E. Williams, Bal. S.	100	5 5 4 5 5	—24
	200	4 3 4 4 3	—18
	300	4 3 3 5 3	—18—60
Chas. McEwan, S. C.	100	4 5 4 5 5	—23
	200	4 4 4 4 5	—21
	300	3 3 3 3 4	—16—60
And. Donner, R. M.	100	5 5 5 5 4	—24
	200	3 4 5 4 4	—20
	300	4 4 4 4 0	—16—60
John Daley, R. M.	100	5 5 5 3 4	—24
	200	4 4 4 4 5	—21
	300	3 3 3 3 3	—15—60
J. R. Boynton, R. M.	100	4 5 5 4 4	—22
	200	4 4 4 4 5	—21
	300	3 3 4 4 2	—16—59
M. Michael, S. M.	100	5 5 5 4 4	—23
	200	4 3 5 4 3	—19
	300	4 2 4 2 4	—16—58
Chas. M. Lett, R. M.	100	4 4 5 5 4	—22
	200	3 4 3 4 4	—18
	300	4 3 3 4 3	—17—57
Theo. Mosher	100	4 5 4 4 4	—21
	200	2 5 4 3 4	—18
	300	3 4 4 3 3	—17—56
J. H. Wood, S. M.	100	3 4 4 3 4	—18
	200	4 4 4 5 5	—22
	300	5 0 4 4 3	—16—56
J. Zimmerman, Jr., R. M.	100	4 5 4 4 4	—21
	200	4 4 4 4 5	—21
	300	4 0 4 3 3	—14—56
C. E. Wendell, S. M.	100	4 5 5 4 4	—22
	200	3 4 4 3 3	—18
	300	3 4 3 2 3	—15—55
C. H. Gaus, Bal. C.	100	5 4 4 4 4	—22
	200	4 4 4 4 3	—19
	300	2 4 3 2 3	—14—55
Edgar V. Denison, Hep. S.	100	4 4 4 4 5	—21
	200	2 4 3 4 4	—17
	300	4 3 4 0 2	—13—51
Buel C. Andrews, Bal. S.	100	4 4 4 4 5	—21
	200	4 4 4 3 4	—19
	300	0 3 3 2 3	—11—51
W. H. Stillman, R. M.	100	4 4 5 3 4	—20
	200	4 0 4 3 4	—15
	300	3 3 3 2 5	—15—50

Five competitors did not make an average of fifters. The mid-range match was called at 3 p. m. There were ten entries and the match was won by James R. Boynton. The following were the scores:

Jas. R. Boynton, R. M.	5 3 3 4 3	5—28
B. R. Spelman, Jr., S. M.	3 4 4 5 3	3—26
C. E. Wendell, S. M.	3 5 0 5 4	5—25
C. H. Gaus, Bal. C.	2 4 2 4 3	4—22
E. V. Denison, Hep. S.	2 5 4 3 2	5—21
Andrew Donner, R. M.	3 4 4 2 2	2—21

Four competitors did not make an average of fifters. C. E. W.

Value of Rifle Practice.

Colonel Litchfield, of General Hancock's staff, who is on the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, said a few days since, to a *New York Herald* reporter, that it would be very pleasant to have one or more teams representing the military marksmanship of Great Britain come down to Creedmoor during the approaching annual meeting of the National Rifle Association. There are, he urged, many reasons for wishing them to come. It would be to the advantage of both nationalities to cultivate, in this way, a friendly feeling among the military experts of both countries. In this manner everything that is known or can be brought to light in connection with the practice of rifle shooting would be brought out for the benefit of the world at large. Important questions yet unsolved in the science of ballistics could be ventilated on the practice ground. There are many things that have to be settled before a rifleman can say he possesses the best possible weapon and ammunition for each class of work. At present ammunition is very expensive because of the cost and labor involved in the manufacture of metallic cartridges. A vast field lies open to investigation for the discovery of a cheaper substitute to replace the brass shells now in use. The primers, too, might be cheapened through some process yet unknown, and ultimately a completely combustible cartridge could probably be invented, a thing capable in itself of producing a revolution in the handling of portable firearms. The right weight of a projectile, its exact form, the nature of the alloy composing it, the strength, combustibility or quantity of powder for each calibre or gun, have not been ascertained with sufficient certainty. Then, again, the best calibre for certain ranges, and that which gives the highest result in military and in private practice, has yet to be agreed upon. The rifling of arms, one of the most delicate and intricate questions connected with ballistics, is a disputed point that can only be set at rest in the future. The precise number of the grooves and bands, their inclination to the axis of the bore, the depth of the grooves, as also the form of the bands, offer ample ground for discussion among scientific riflemen.

The visits, therefore, of not only the redcoats of Great Britain, but the blue of France and Prussia, the white of Austria and the gray of Russia, to say nothing of the minor powers among the great sisterhood of nations, would be welcomed by every intelligent rifleman in America, and especially by the heads of the National Rifle Association. Creedmoor has already seen Australian marksmen, as well as those from Great Britain, Canada and Ireland, in friendly competition with American experts, and the result has greatly benefited rifle shooting all over these countries, if not in others. "By all means let the redcoats come over the border," said Colonel Litchfield, "and pitch their tents on the greenward contiguous to those of the American regulars and National Guardsmen."

In further conversation with the Colonel that officer expressed his conviction that military ranges should be carried away back to the extreme distances of 1,000 or 1,500 yards. At present it is mere child's play to shoot a military weapon at 200 or 500 yards. Every rifle placed in the hands of a militiaman or of a regular should be accurately sighted and proved up to 1,400 yards, so that good work could be done at any long distances. The Colonel exhibited a target made by him last year at the Springfield National Armory, with one of the service guns manufactured there for the army. The distance was 1,039 yards; target, first-class; number of rounds, 10; record, 46 out of a possible 50 points. This is an extraordinarily fine achievement, and Colonel Litchfield says that neither he nor the army will rest content until military teams can, with properly adjusted sights, good ammunition, and an accurately finished arm, make good records at all distances up to 1,500 yards. It was a step in the right direction to have a military match last year on the Brinton Range, N. J., in which the competitors fired at 800, 1,000 and 1,100 yards.

BOGARDUS AT A POLE RAISING.—Elkhart, Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—There was a "pole raising" at Elkhart, Illinois, where Bogardus lives, on Saturday, Aug. 21, and some way the rope got fastened around the pole about one hundred feet from the ground, and it seemed impossible to get it off. The Captain was called upon to solve the problem. He could not find Eugene, who was off somewhere with his little hatchet; so he betthought himself of his Winchester. With all eyes upon him, the old champion took steady aim; "sping" went the bullet, "kerflop" went the rope, and three hearty cheers went up for the shot-gun champion of five continents. Doc.

Rifle in the Black Hills.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I herewith report a rifle shoot which took place Aug. 7 for a gold badge worth about \$30, donated to the best shot by Mr. Barclay of this place, at 110 yards, 4-inch bull's-eye.

The following is the score of all shooters including some big Sioux Indians, some of whom took part, and you will see they made bad shooting except one half breed who has been for many years employed by the government as scout. These Indians came to Deadwood to attend the U. S. Court as witnesses, and we invited them to come and shoot with us. So you will see there was no scalp there.

SCORE.	Out of possible 48
I. K. Burns	0 0 15—15
Joseph Kerron	16 0 12—28
Doctor Cheney	13 0 13—26
Jo Wilder	0 14 14—28
J. Stannus	0 0 13—13
Stewart	16 15 14—45
B. McCaffey	0 0 0—0
Standfirst (Indian)	0 0 0—0
Talleho (half breed)	15 16 13—44
Fast Horse (Indian)	0 0 0—0
Iron Crow (Indian)	0 16 0—16
Man Afraid of his Horses (withdrew, chief).	
Bear in the Woods (withdrew, chief).	
H. C. Deer	16 0 0—16
Taylor	10 12—25
John Brady	14 0 12—26
J. Y. Nelson	0 0 0—0
Chas. Barclay	13 14 14—41
W. T. Hill	15 0 11—26
E. T. Marshall	0 0 11—11
Wm. Sulter	11 0 0—11
Delerhanty	0 0 0—0
D. Mutton	0 15 11—26

You will see the big scalp lifters and reputed good shots cannot come up with boys of the "Far West" in target shooting. These Indians came from Pine Ridge and are civil—when they can't help themselves. They also gave an exhibition of a war dance, in the Opera House in Central City the same evening, which a half-dozen half-grown boys could have beaten. You will infer we don't go much on such braves as Red Cloud's, as they can't shoot. I will give you the score of glass ball shoot, 100 each, that comes off on the 14th inst., for \$500, between Stannus and Swearungen.

Northwestern Rifle Range.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The following score was made by the members of the Thomas Rifle Club at their range, August 28, at 800 and 900 yards. It was one of the roughest experiences that they ever had at long range; wind at three o'clock, thermometer 86 in the shade, at 800 yards practice; it then changed to nine o'clock, and from that to six o'clock, blowing down the range at a terrific rate, thermometer 71 and falling; then the mist and finally the rain in a heavy dose, which put an end to the shooting. Wet men, guns, and ammunition, was the order of the afternoon; some of the boys "emphasized," so it was whispered.

800 yards.	900 yards.
Tyrrell	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 3 5 4—70
Bell	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—68
Freeman	4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—68
Chenoweth	5 4 3 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—66
Tyrrell	4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 5 4 5 5 5 4—64
Freeman	5 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—64
Bell	4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—64
Chenoweth	2 4 5 3 5 5 3 4 3 2 0 2 2 4—54
Hobbs	3 3 5 4 3 5 5 3 3 4 5 4 4 4—58
Hubbard	5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 5 3 4—67

Rifle at South Gardner.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—We are doing some fine shooting of late over the Hackmeadow range. On the 28th inst., Mr. I. N. Dodge made 99 ring and 49 Creedmoor; this is the best score ever made by a rifleman in our club. Two scores of ten shots each, 300 yards, off-hand, using the inch ring and Creedmoor target combined.

SCORE.	R. C.	R. C.	Totals.
I. N. Dodge	99	49	148
G. F. Ellsworth	75	46	121
H. S. Pierce	76	43	119
A. Matthews	63	45	108
G. R. Pratt	69	43	112
Fred. Knowlton	55	41	96
Wm. Austin	52	41	93
Chas. Shumway	40	39	79
G. C. Goodale	39	40	79

LAKE VIEW—CHICAGO, ILL.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The scores at our range Saturday afternoon, Aug. 28th, were as follows: 200 yards off-hand.

Macaulay	5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 3 4—44
Re-entry	5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4—43
Tilt	5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4—43
Re-entry	4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4—43
Bradley	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—43
Re-entry	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—42
Jones	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—42
Re-entry	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—41
Colehour	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—41
Re-entry	4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 4—41
Chaffield	4 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4—40
Re-entry	4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4—39
Sanders	2 2 2 3 4 4 3 4 4—31

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The Minneapolis Riflemen were out shooting at the "bovine" optic on Friday afternoon, August 27. A light fish-tail wind prevailed during the entire afternoon's practice. The following scores were made out of a possible 75, at 800 yards.

J. A. Hilliker	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—74
Cale Mandlin	5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—72
J. Hankinson	5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5—71
Ole Quam	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4—67
Dr. C. M. Skinner	4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 4 4 5—67
Dr. Elliot	3 4 3 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5—63
J. N. Dow	3 2 2 4 5 4 3 3 0 5 3 4 4—49

PASADENA, CAL.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The Pasadena Rifle Club at their last Wednesday shoot, Aug. 11, put up the following scores:

Gilchrist	4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5—45
Baker	4 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4—44
Watts	5 3 2 4 4 5 5 4 4—41
Townsend	5 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4—39
F. Muller	4 5 4 4 3 5 4 4 4—39
G. Muller	4 4 3 5 4 4 3 5 4—40

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The team of twelve who represent the military division of the Pacific at the Creedmoor Fall meeting of the N. R. A. A. was chosen on the 21st of August, at the Presidio, and are as follows: Lieutenant James L. Wilson, Sergeant Peter Peterson, Sergeant J. H. Sullivan, Lieutenant Wm. R. Quinlan, Private Edw. C. Terry, Sergeant John Wilson, Lieutenant John Pitcher, Private Charles Bernard, Lieutenant Wm. Ennis, Sergeant Fred. E. Pressler, Sergeant H. Weisman, Lieutenant B. P. Kingsbury. Alternates—Private G. W. Dougherty, Private C. A. Homan.

HELP IN ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE.—In acquiring a knowledge of the English language, and especially in learning the meaning of words, probably no other work, nor many other books altogether, can afford so much aid as Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, with its 3,000 Pictorial Illustrations, its precise and full definitions, its careful discriminations of synonymous words, its many valuable tables, and above all with the recent additions to it of a supplement of over 4,600 new words and meanings, such as have come into the language within the last few years, and a new Biographical Table of more than 9,700 names of noted persons, giving in brief the name, pronunciation, nationality, profession, and date of each. It is, in itself, a whole library of the language. Let one family have a copy of this work, and use it faithfully, and another be without it—the difference in the progress of the two families in getting knowledge will be very great.—Advt.

General Notes.

Horses vs. Men—O'Leary's Race.

O'Leary has dropped his corn cobs and grasped the cowhide. He has "shot" the calf skin and pins his faith on pig skin. O'Leary opens the tournament on the lake front site on Saturday evening with a thirty mile race for \$500, in which he rides a horse that distance, carrying 160 pounds against three runners who go ten miles each. The men named are James McLeavey, champion of Scotland, White Eagle, one of the noted Caughnawaga Indians, and Charles Price, ten mile champion of England.

On Sept. 5, at noon sharp, the word will be given in the great test race, 156 hours "go-as-you-please," for which a purse of \$1,000 is offered, men and horses to compete for the same prizes. The horses to be mounted or led, in every other way to go as they please.

In order to secure all the possible advantages for competitors and the public, the lot on the lake front between the base-ball grounds and the Exposition Building has been secured, and has been completely fenced in; stables and other necessary buildings are erected, and Haverly's grand mastodon pavilion, reported to be the largest and most beautiful single tent in the world, will shelter the field and the two tracks, the outer one of which will be one-seventh of a mile, and used by the horses, while the inner one for the men, will be one-eighth of a mile. A grand stand of vast proportions is situated on the west side of the tent, and over this is spread a beautiful Venetian canopy, this portion of the premises being reserved for the exclusive use of ladies, their escorts and children.

O'Leary has bought a horse called "Thought;" we trust it was a happy thought; the champion thinks so. After raising a crop of corn and blisters on "the new place" where he cannot sandpaper them as easy as on his famous feet, we will ask him again if it was a happy thought.

The race and all business connected therewith is under the general management of Fred. J. Engelhardt, whose reputation in this line is sufficient to insure a satisfactory result, if brains and hard work place success among the possibilities.

ENTRIES.—Men: John Dobler, of Chicago, who was second to Hart in the greatest race for the O'Leary belt, and although greatly suffering from a badly swollen leg, accomplished 53 1/2 miles in the six days, and whose next great performance was in winning O'Leary's recent Buffalo race, when he made 414 miles in seventy-two hours, the best on record in the world; Fritz Krohn, of New York, who has figured in the Astley belt and other races; John Colston, "the Swede," of Hoboken, N. J.; Robert Vint, of Brooklyn, the diminutive shoemaker, who defeated Guyon, Hartman, and others in Engelhardt's Cincinnati race in February last, and then astonished the world with a performance of 431 miles in eighty-four hours; George W. Chamberlain, of Petrolia, Pa., known as the "Oil country phenomenon;" John Cox, of Petrolia, Pa., who has "greatly to his credit," a performance of 409 1/2 miles in seventy-two hours; Thurber's "Unknown," New York; Peter Bargual (Indian), Caughnawaga, Can.; John Dotway (Indian), Caughnawaga, Can.; Michael Crawford, Salamanca; Thomas Ryan, Chicago; Peter Fox, Stock Yards, Chicago; Henry Schmehl, Chicago; Albert Schoch, Chicago; John Connolly, Louisville, Ky.

Horses: Chapin, Sutton & Hammonds enter blk m Rose of Texas, 8 years, 14 hands 3 inches high; J. H. McConnell enters blk m Betsy Baker; Chris Bathman enters rg by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., out of Elizabeth, by Woodman's Cadmus, 6 years, 15 hands high; Jere Dunn enters (not named); Henry Atkinson, Gardner, Ill., enters b m Crazy Jane, 3 years, 15 hands high; S. Hamilton enters ch s Keystone, 9 years, 15 hands 3 inches high.

BILLIARDS.

TOM FOLEY'S NEW ROOM.—On Sept. 2d, at the northeast corner of Lake and Clark streets in Wright's old room—and more recently the Republican headquarters, Mr. Thomas Foley, one of the most able and deserving men in the West was to open the best lighted billiard hall in America. Eight Colander tables (six 4 1/2 x 9, and two 5 x 10) will furnish the 38x68 feet, maple and walnut floored, carpeted, and elegantly frescoed billiard room on the second floor. Everything that money can buy that will accommodate or "refresh" his patrons. Mr. Foley will possess, and as his reputation in six rooms—including the Briggs and Tremont House rooms—is popularly established, we hope nothing but success awaits him. "Tommy" Wallace will look after the interests of the pool tables.

NOTES.—Mr. Frank Parker, the old champion of the Northwest, and a present salesman of genius and good ways, goes East immediately to prosecute his suit for \$30,000 damages against the New Jersey Central R. R., for injuries received in June, 1878. He also will be present at the next coming Slosson-Schaefer match. The Monarch Billiard Hall, St. Louis, will be re-opened September 4, by Mr. John W. McCullagh, who states it will be "the finest in the land." Yank Adams is proprietor of a room in New York.

Amusements.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday, Sept. 6, Tony Pastor's Star Novelty Combination will appear at the re-decorated Olympic, which is again under the direction of Manager Sprague. Thielman's Burlesque Troupe this week, in "The Lucky Hit."

THE PAVILION.—Every day, beginning on Sept. 4, there will be a pedestrian entertainment at the Pavilion. The 156-hour match—horses against men—is promoted by Haverly, O'Leary and Engelhardt.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The opening event will be the appearance of the Hoey and Hardie Combination in "A Child of the State," on Sept. 6. The theater is very pretty.

McVICKER'S.—"All the Rage" closes its four weeks' very successful season on Sept. 4, to be followed next week by Denman Thompson as "Joshua Whitcomb."

BOOLEY'S.—The Miles Juvenile Opera Company in Little Duke, H. M. S. Pinheiro, and the Bulls of Corneville. Sept. 6, Maggie Mitchell.

HAVENLY'S.—"The Daulcheffs" with Mr. Chas. R. Thorne in the title role, supported by the A. M. Palmer's Union Square Company.

Books Received.

THE MYSTERY OF ALLANWOLD, by Mrs. Elizabeth Van Loon. Mrs. Van Loon has the peculiar art of bringing a great many persons into her story, of involving them in extremely complicated situations, of thoroughly exhibiting them in unusual situations, of surrounding them with mysteries, and of getting them out of the labyrinth by wondrously simple means. In this new romance, Mrs. Van Loon exhibits more fully than before a high creative power as regards her heroines. There are half a dozen of them, from youth to mature age, in these pages, each of whom has her own way of acting, thinking and speaking. Most of them pass, painfully at first, but triumphantly at last, through mental trouble and actual bodily peril on the water and on the earth. All will feel greatly relieved when these ladies, most of whom are worth knowing, and would be charmingly irresistible if they were only living realities, achieve happiness at last, when evil-doers come to grief, and goodness receives the crown of happiness. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. Price, \$1.50.

CAMPAIGN BOOKS.—Two books, uniform in price and style, just published by Fred L. Horton & Co., Indianapolis, will, no doubt, be in great demand, viz.: Lives of Hancock and English, by F. E. Goodrich and Frederick O. Prince, secretary National Democratic committee; also Lives of Garfield and Arthur, by Colonel Russell Conwell and Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., ex-president of Williams College. Sent postpaid on receipt of the price. Each book contains over 350 pages, 12mo, on good paper, finely illustrated with fine steel-plate engravings of each candidate, and beautifully bound in English cloth, ink and gold, \$1.50; half morocco, \$2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—Bulletin No. 1 of the United States Entomological Commission, "Destruction of the Young or Unfolded Locusts." No. 2, "On the Natural History of the Rocky Mountain Locust, and on the Habits of the young or unfolded insects as they occur in the more fertile country in which they will hatch the present year." No. 3, "The Cotton Worm;" No. 4, "The Hessian Fly;" No. 5, "The Chinch-Bug."

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—The September number contains an article on the ruins of Central America, by M. Charnay, the leader of the expedition now exploring Central America under the auspices of the American and French governments; also a paper on the trial of Mrs. Surrait, containing many new facts, written by the only surviving member of her counsel.

THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY.—What it is, where it is, and how to get to it. A hand-book for tourists and settlers; illustrated. By Thomson P. McElrath. Published by the St. Paul Book and Stationery Company, St. Paul, Minnesota. Price 50 cents.

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS FOR JUNE.—By John Hayes, Boston. A valuable number.

CHICAGO FIELD

The American Sportsman's Journal.

Published by the Chicago Field Publishing Co.

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

THE DEATH OF MR. LONG.

Mr. J. K. Orr, of San Francisco, writes us confirming the death of Mr. Joseph W. Long, at Osceola, Nevada, August 3.

For Mr. Long, whom we had known for many years, we entertained a great regard. He was a man with many friends; and as Mr. Orr writes: "Poor Long! It is sad to think of his dying in such a place, and under such circumstances—no relative or friend near him."

To Mr. Orr we are indebted for the following particulars of Mr. Long's death, published in the *Register*, of Ward, Nevada:

J. W. Long, a representative of an Eastern company, lately engaged in copper smelting at Ely, near Robinson, supposed to have been poisoned Monday last, while on his way to Mount Moriah, in company with a Mormon named Harry Chestnut, died at Osceola Tuesday. The real cause of Mr. Long's death is yet shrouded in mystery. Chestnut charged the Chinaman, who baked the bread they took along with them from Ely, of poisoning it, basing his charge on the ground that he (Chestnut) had a row with him a few days before leaving Ely, and thought the Chinaman took that means of getting even, and so remarked, before either had eaten any of it at Cedar Station, where they camped. The Chinaman, who was working for H. Featherston, at Ely, quit work the day after Mr. Long and the Mormon left, and came to Ward. When the report reached here on Tuesday that Mr. Long had died from eating poisoned bread, the Chinaman (Young Ge Wah) was arrested and held until after the inquest at Osceola, when he was discharged.

The Mormon, who accompanied Mr. Long to Osceola, was allowed to proceed on his way when he should have been held as a witness, to say nothing of also charging him with the crime. His movements were, to say the least, suspicious—he being overly anxious to get out of Osceola, and did get out within half an hour after his arrival. The officials of Osceola can offer no good and sufficient excuse why he was not detained, when it was known that Mr. Long was in a very critical condition. We don't profess to know when, where or by whom the supposed poisoning was done, but think Chestnut should have been held as well as the Chinaman. It is our opinion that either Chestnut or the Chinaman poisoned Mr. Long, or no one has been poisoned. The Chinaman may have poisoned the bread for purposes of revenge, and then again he may be innocent. The Mormon, for the sake of the money he supposed Mr. Long to have on his person, may have poisoned either bread, water or tea. The bread-poisoning theory in this very peculiar case we do not consider the correct one, from the fact that Mr. Long felt unwell and acted strangely upon his arrival at Mrs. Connor's Station, as testified to by Robert Martin before Robert Briggs, justice of the peace of Ward Township, who went over to Osceola after Mr. Long's death and took Robert Martin's testimony on his way back to Ward. There is but one of the three conclusions to be arrived at: First, the Chinaman poisoned the bread for the purpose of getting even on Chestnut, supposing that he was going alone. Second, Chestnut poisoned the bread or the water between Ely and Cedar Station, for purposes unknown, or for the express purpose of getting away with all that Mr. Long had with him. Third, Mr. Long may have been taken sick, and supposing himself to be poisoned, took a number of antidotes at random. Death may possibly have been caused by taking too many, for he did not stop vomiting from the time he took the first antidote until he died. We are of the opinion that the coroner's jury should have charged both the Mormon and Chinaman with the poisoning. A preliminary examination would not have damaged them greatly if they were innocent.

Below we give the testimony taken before the coroner at Osceola:

THE INQUEST.

C. Farnham's testimony: I was with deceased; he asked me if I knew anything that would ease his stomach; asked if I was a Mason; said he wanted to see me privately; said he wanted me to write to his brother; said his brother lived in Vermont; said that he wanted that I should see him buried; said he was poisoned; said "the Mormon I came over with from Ely had a row with the Chinaman, and I think the Chinaman put up a dose for the Mormon, and I think I got it;" the Chinaman lived at Ely, near Robinson.

Ph. Felsenthal's testimony: When they arrived (the Mormon and deceased, J. W. Long) Long said: "Have you anything to kill poison?" Said he was poisoned; at the same time he asked for lodgings; I took him to Mrs. Hill's; there we tried everything to relieve the pain in the stomach; then Mrs. Hill said to me she wanted some one to wait on him; O. O. Peck took charge of him, and removed him to his cabin, at which place he died this morning, Aug. 3, at eight o'clock. The Mormon who came with Long said that both him and Long were poisoned from eating the bread made for them by the Chinaman, with whom he had a quarrel; at the time of their arrival Long looked very pale, and the Mormon looked fresh and hearty, and he was in a great hurry to get away from town; they were one and a half days coming from Ely; the Chinaman who is supposed to have put the poison in the bread is cooking for H. Featherston, at Ely, White Pine county; J. W. Long, the deceased, is from Ely, Vermont; the Mormon lives at Cedar Springs, Millard county, Utah. Long was taken sick on the road Sunday night, Aug. 1, 1880, but improved, and was taken worse on Monday.

O. O. Peck's testimony: When Long came to camp I went to see him; he said to me he had been poisoned from eating bread; I asked him what kind of poison he thought he had taken; he said he was sure it was strychnine; I asked him what made him think so; he said the Mormon he came with from Ely had a quar-

rel with the Chinaman at that place, and the Mormon had some bread baked at Ely, and he thought the poison was put into that bread; I asked him where he first ate of the bread; he said at the Cedar Station, where he stopped on Sunday night; I asked if the Mormon was sick from eating of the bread; he said the Mormon was a little sick but did not eat much of the bread; said I ate heartily of the bread and drank a great deal of water; said he began to get sick very quick after eating of the bread; he wanted to know if he could go to my house, as there were no conveniences about the lodging house; I told him he could, and I staid with him until he died, which was at 8 o'clock a. m., Aug. 3, 1880. He had cramps and spasms up to 3 o'clock a. m. of the morning of Aug. 3; was aged about 32 years.

Harry Featherston's testimony: Henry Chestnut (the Mormon spoken of hereinbefore) was at my house at Ely, and left there on Sunday morning, the first of August; when the said Chestnut—or Mormon—left my house, J. W. Long, deceased, left with him; before leaving my house, Chestnut ordered bread made to take with him on the road; this was two days before he left; about four days before Chestnut left my house he had a quarrel with the Chinaman who did the cooking at my house—which is a station kept for the accommodation of travelers at Ely—in which quarrel the Chinaman drew a knife on Chestnut; there was strychnine about the house all the time for poisoning gophers, and was used by the said Chestnut, who worked for me for three months as gardener; I settled up with him and he left my house and employ on August 1, 1880, and went to Utah. The Chinaman was paid off by me August 2, 1880, and left my employ. I have known Chestnut, the Mormon, for five years, and have not known any but the best feelings between Long and Chestnut; they lived in my house, Long for about nine months, and Chestnut for five years; the Chinaman, who cooked for me, was known as "Bill;" the said Chinaman gave as a reason why he left my employ was because he had words with my wife.

THE VERDICT.

We, the jury, summoned by James Fitton, justice of the peace, acting coroner, to hold an inquest at said town of Osceola, Nev., on the body of a man who suddenly died on the morning of August 3d, 1880, find the following facts: The deceased was J. W. Long, was from Ely, Vermont, aged about thirty-two years, and came to his death from some cause unknown to the jury.

ROBT. GOLDSBERRY,
JNO. S. SCOTT,
FRANK WEISE,
CHAS. BUSSETT,
J. S. McGRATH,
ROBT. PECK."

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science convened at the Institute of Technology, Boston, on Aug. 25. The gathering was the largest of the kind ever assembled in this country. The association now numbers 1,590 members and fellows, of which 450 were added at this meeting. The objects of the association are, by periodical and migratory meetings, to promote intercourse between those who are cultivating science in different parts of America, to give a stronger and more general impulse, and more systematic direction to scientific research, and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and a wider usefulness.

The officers of the association who were elected for the Boston meeting are President, Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester, N. Y.; vice president, Asaph Hall, of Washington, D. C.; vice president, Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass.; chairman of permanent sub section of chemistry, John M. Ordway, of Boston, Mass.; chairman of permanent sub-section of microscopy, S. A. Lattimore, of Rochester, N. Y.; chairman of permanent sub-section of anthropology, J. W. Powell, of Washington, D. C.; permanent secretary, F. W. Putnam, of Cambridge, Mass.; general secretary, John K. Rees, of St. Louis, Mo.; secretary of section A., Henry B. Nason, of Troy, N. Y.; secretary of section B., C. V. Riley, of St. Louis, Mo.; secretary of sub-section of chemistry, Charles E. Munroe, of Annapolis, Md.; secretary of sub-section of microscopy, A. B. Hervey, of Taunton, Mass.; secretary of sub-section of anthropology, J. G. Henderson, of Winchester, Ill.; treasurer, William S. Vaux, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The interest taken in the meeting is something extraordinary in the history of North American science, fully 250 papers being presented. Some of these are of such a nature as to make it seem a necessity to give space to them in this paper.

At the opening of the session Prof. George F. Barker, retiring president, called the meeting to order, and resigned the chair to the Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester, N. Y., president elect. At this point a most remarkable occurrence took place. The Rev. George Ellis, D.D., led in devotional exercises, the vast association joining in the Lord's prayer, an astonishing spectacle to church people, who look upon a body of evolutionists as enemies of Christianity. The Hon. F. O. Pierce, mayor of Boston, welcomed the scientists in behalf of the city, and His Excellency, John D. Long, governor, in behalf of the commonwealth. Other important points of the day were: the retiring address of President Barker; address of vice-presidents Prof. Asaph Hall, Prof. John M. Ordway, Prof. S. A. Lattimore, and Major J. W. Powell.

On Thursday, the 26th, the Association spent the day at Harvard College, listening to addresses by Alfred M. Moyer on the late Joseph Henry; by Alexander Agassiz, and the venerable Prof. Asa Gray. Dinner was partaken of in Memorial Hall and supper on the lawn of the Botanical Garden. In the evening the company were received at the palatial residence of Prof. Alexander Bell, the inventor of the telephone, where a collation was enjoyed. On the following days the Association listened to the presentation of the various papers and took excursions to Salem, on Boston Harbor, to the White Mountains, and other places of interest.

O'LEARY'S GREAT TEST RACE.

On Saturday the great tournament projected by Daniel O'Leary will have its beginning, on the lake front, the opening event being a thirty mile race between a horse ridden by the champion himself, to carry 160 pounds, against three runners, who

go ten miles each. This race is a match for \$500, and the runners named are: James McLeary, the Scotch champion; White Eagle, a noted runner of the Caughnawaga Indians, and Charles Price, the champion of England, at ten miles.

On Sept. 5, at noon, the word "go" will be given in "the great test race," in which horses and men compete on equal terms, if not on an equal footing, for a purse of \$4,000. The race is to be of 156 hours' duration, "go-as-you-please," the horses to walk, trot or run, and to go mounted or led; the men to make the best of their way on foot without assistance. The race has already attracted a great deal of attention, the test of the horses especially being a feature of great interest, it being the first time that thoroughly experienced horsemen have taken hold of such an undertaking.

During the first attempts at long distance pedestrianism made by Weston and O'Leary, the most renowned medical practitioners of America eagerly sought the opportunity to make scientific observations, and to note the various constitutional changes; the nourishment taken, amount of rest, and every other minute detail was carefully recorded. These observations were largely reproduced and circulated throughout the world, and much practical use was made of them. The same opportunity now presents itself for a thorough investigation of the question of endurance in horses; and both here and abroad the experiment in the coming race will be anxiously looked for, as it interests every country with an army, every corporation employing a number of horses, and each individual, who, jointly with his faithful and willing animal, strives to eke out an existence.

The questions which can be solved here are: The limit of endurance, and what is best nourishment to maintain strength and health during hard work, certainly the most important facts in regard to horses still to be discovered, no trials of this kind being known outside of the line of fiction; and it is possible that writers of dime novels will get a better idea of what horses really can do on a measured track, and under an honestly kept score.

Opinion is about equally divided as to the result of this novel contest; many of the horsemen feel very confident that the horses will take the leading prizes, while the pedestrians are equally sanguine of success. Speculation is rife, and we shall watch the race with the same interest that we note new developments and important improvements in all things.

THE N. A. K. C. TRIALS.—Mr. D. C. Bergundthal, having accepted the invitation of President Raymond to act as one of the judges at the field trials of the National American Kennel Club, next November, the list of judges is complete. Three more competent judges than Capt. Henry, Mr. Morford, and Mr. Bergundthal, could not be found, and President Raymond is to be congratulated on his selection. Each of them having judged in trials before, and having given thorough satisfaction, they will bring with them to their positions not only experience, but the confidence of the public. The trials will commence at Vincennes, Ind., on Monday, Nov. 15, with the Derby, and on the 16th and 17th the Free-for-All and Brace Stakes will be run. In the former there will be three prizes of \$250, \$150 and \$100; entrance \$25, forfeit \$10; in the latter there will also be three prizes, the value of which will be \$150, \$75 and \$25, entrance \$25, forfeit \$10. Entries to both will close with the secretary, Chas. De Rouge, Monday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The second annual convention of the Illinois Sportsmen's Association will be held at Jacksonville, Ill., on Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17. Since its organization, the association has received large additions to its membership, and the good work already accomplished by the enforcement of the laws for the preservation of fish and game of their section, the society have every reason to be proud of. A notable feature of the gathering is the tournament which will commence on the 14th inst., and continue four days. The total value of the special and cash prizes is \$1,682, and those who attend will receive a friendly greeting from the management.

PERSONAL.—Mr. S. A. Tucker, the representative of the Parker gun, was in this city on Monday last, and in his circuit will visit the tournament of the Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association which will open on Sept. 14, at Jacksonville. . . . Mr. Geo. W. La Rue, who, during his sojourn at Topeka, made many friends among the sportsmen of Kansas, has disposed of his gun business in that city, and in future will reside in Springfield, O.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TRIALS.—Mr. Theodore Morford regrets to be compelled to decline the invitation of the Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association to officiate as one of the judges at their trials in October next; but having consented to judge in the National American Kennel Club trials it will not be possible for him to spare the additional time required for the Pennsylvania trials.

Game and Shooting.

Fixtures.

Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association, at call of the president
Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.

Dittmar Powder.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I have been a close reader of your esteemed paper for three or four years, and of course during this time have read a great deal, pro and con about Dittmar powder. Correspondents have differed so widely about the performance of it that, until very recently, I could not make up my mind to try it even.

Within the past few months, however, this powder has received your indorsement, or rather in a "foot note" to a letter from

one of your well-known correspondents (who indorses it) you say, after seeing him use it in all kinds of weather and conditions you "can find no objection to it," which I take it is equivalent to an indorsement. This of itself is enough evidence to induce any who were in doubt about it to try it, at any rate.

But we have other evidence from well-known correspondents of our "favorite" paper. Surely they can not all mistake, I thought, and so I ordered a few cans for trial. I have not given it a full and complete trial, but have at least given it a fair trial as far as I have gone, and find that in pattern, black powder has no show whatever; it is instantly discernible at the target, the Dittmar being so much closer; but my trial was intended to test the penetration without regard to pattern, but the latter was so much superior, it struck us at once. I give below the figures. The shooting was done at the gunsmith shop of Mr. O. Erichson (who by the way is an expert in all pertaining to shooting and guns, and the best mechanic in this part of the country.) It was his first experience with Dittmar, as it was mine, and we were simply seeking light. We used Hazard's No. 4 ducking, which we consider as good black powder as is made, loading with two P. E. No. 11 wads on powder and one B. E. No. 12 on shot, powder wads (both Dittmar and black) simply tapped a time or two with open hand.

We used as a target, two old volumes of Bradstreet's "Commercial Reports," the paper appearing to be of uniform thickness all through; No. 8 Tatham's chilled shot; gun a new Colt, twelve-bore; distance, twenty-five yards.

	3 drams, 1 oz. Penetration.	3 1/2 drams, 1 1/4 oz. Penetration.
Hazard's No. 4 ducking.....	64	62
Hazard's FG. "sea shooting".....	72	60
Dittmar "C. sporting".....	64	72

This is the average of about twenty shots, showing that Dittmar is fully equal to the best brand of black powder, and in this trial at least superior; i. e. in the three and one-half dram charges! Three drams of Dittmar is not enough, but increase the charge, and you get greatly increased penetration.

This "converted" us, for we had previously made up our minds that if the powder gave good penetration, it certainly possessed other merits that black powder does not. It is more pleasant to shoot on account of recoil, which is much less, a very little smoke, and very little dirt. Captain Bogardus' late big scores recommend it, also Mr. Pierce, of St. Louis, Mr. Lucas and Mr. Price, and Mr. Williams, of Iowa (all noted in the CHICAGO FIELD); and coming nearer home, Mr. J. H. Mason, of our own club, who came within one of winning the general average medal at our state tournament in July last, and there were some good shots there, as will be seen by referring to your issue containing an account of the same. Mr. Mason has used it for a year or more, and will not shoot anything else.

I write this simply that others who occupy my former position of doubt, may at least try it, and I think they too will be converted. I do really think that it is superior powder, and must find its way into the hands of all, before many decades.

Further, Mr. Editor, your opinion in these matters has great weight with members of our club, and some who are still hanging back are waiting for your promised trial of Dittmar, which I am inclined to think is really due, as an item of great interest.

T. C. D.

LANSING, IOWA.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I believe it to be the duty of every sportsman to give the sporting world the benefit of anything tending to promote or advance the interests of shooting, fishing, racing, etc. But to the point. I have been reading very carefully the extensive and solid arguments—letters of inquiry, etc., published in the CHICAGO FIELD on "Dittmar powder." Up to the present time I have refrained from giving an opinion, which, of itself is not worth much, but, like old jewelry, it goes for what it is worth.

I use a nine and one-half pound ten gauge Scott gun, Union metallic paper cartridge, and the Sturtevant brass shell. About one year ago I bought one pound Dittmar "C." In my paper shells I loaded with four D., two No. 9 B. E. wads, well set down; one and one-eighth ounces shot, one No. 9 B. E. wad on top, shell trimmed and well crimped. In my brass shells four D., two pink edge, No. 8 wads, with one No. 8 B. E. wad on shot. With the above loading I gave the Dittmar a good fair trial on balls and birds, and found it was too slow. I then made targets, and found out after many trials, that it lacked both penetration and pattern. I then gave up the Dittmar and called it a failure. But reading in your paper each week letters from different sporting men, some of them well known to me, that the Dittmar was much improved, I bought three cans Dittmar C, gave it a good fair trial, and fail to note any improvement in the powder over that used one year ago. The fault may be with me, but I can hardly think it, as I have used fire arms for twenty-five years—excepting as above, have used black powder with fair success at the trap and in the field, and at present will continue its use, believing it to be far superior to Dittmar. To conclude, I will indorse the two statements written by D. G. Revell, Windsor, Ont., and J. J. Brompton, Noblesville, Ind., published in your columns Aug. 14 and 21.

Rock.

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Being interested in the Dittmar powder controversy, I was induced to give it another trial; on finding its votaries among so many sportsmen whose opinions demand attention, I thought that possibly I might have discarded it too hastily, although it was after extensive experience with field, trap and target.

I think a majority of your correspondents have not been very exact in their tests, and have to some extent based their opinions on prejudice, pro or con. I carefully loaded shells with Dittmar, and an equal number with common black powder; made targets of thirty-six Harper's magazines, attached to the same plank, and all other conditions precisely alike. The last page broken by three pellets easily indicated the penetration, and with scarcely any variation from first to last, the black powder entered a fraction over a third more pages. When the best Hazard or Dupont powder was substituted for common dead shot, the difference was still greater.

I am thus forced to my former conclusion that freedom from smoke and dirt will not offset inferiority in more essential requirements. I did not observe much difference in pattern, and, anyhow, I set little value on such extreme closeness, which if carried much further, will suggest a rifle as a substitute for shot gun. The modern gunmaker can choke your weapon to anything you choose, irrespective of the charges used.

If my views are wrong I hope to be corrected by those who gain convictions from trials, not hearsay.

W. L. N.

ATLANTIC, IOWA.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—My experience with Dittmar powder may be of value to others. My first purchase, September, 1879, a red can, proved unsatisfactory; from that time up to August 13, I used black cans, letter C, exclusively, with the best results. August 13, [being unable to obtain black

I purchased four red cans, loaded 200 shells, and started for a week's hunt in the northern part of our state. You can imagine my disappointment when I found my shells of no account. With the most careful loading I have been unable to get good results from the red cans.

July 3d, my gun was stolen from my residence. It was an Alfred Hollis, London, double, 10-bore, pistol grip, bar rebounding locks, jug-choked; I think a dent in each choke. Your paper is a very welcome visitor to our sportsmen.

W. C. EGAN.

Grouse Shooting.

Few things are more tantalizing to a man who cannot leave town than to see friends starting with rods and gun-cases for the Highlands. If he has hitherto been sublimely indifferent to the charms of holiday-making, the longing to tread heather as in past years, then rises once more strong and irrepressible within him. Supposing him to be a naturalist, fond of observing animal life, and glad to match his own prowess against the acute senses of deer, grouse, and salmon, fancy forthwith raises the most fascinating pictures of the freedom to be enjoyed at a Scotch shooting box; and, sooth to say, it is scarcely possible to paint these delights in too bright colors. In a trice, imagination whisks away the longing grouse-shooter. It is impossible to resist any longer, and swiftly does the express carry him from the modern Babylon, transport him beyond Carlisle, the Borders and "canny" Glasgow to a stuccoed lodge on the banks of a loch, where the settlers strain on their chains to welcome their masters. A plain dinner—enjoyed none the less after the luxurious repasts of the season—and a modicum of the national liquor send the sportsman to bed with his nerves already braced as they have not been for months. The sense of freedom from postal and official cares, emancipation from the weight of private business, escape from the haunting idea that the day's papers must be duly read, have effected this. Next morning arises pallid and misty on the hills; this betokens a hot day, and, having learnt wisdom betimes, the sportsman does not leave home till a good breakfast has been leisurely consumed. In spite of this precaution, but too often a collapse occurs at noon. Hot and perspiring, the victim of fashionable hours for so long is thankful to fall upon the heather where it grows thickest on the sheltered side of the corrie, and light a cigarette. How grateful then is the least thimbleful of mountain dew, just dashed with the water sparkling over the pebbles at his side, but after a few days of the fresh mountain air he will find himself in better condition, and every day's sport afterward is a direct laying up of a stock of health which may be drawn upon for another year's work.

No other country offers such facilities for recreation. In the literal sense of the word, as does Scotland. The jaded constitution is there away from and yet close at home, if absolutely needful. All the conditions of modern life at high pressure are conspicuously absent. The eye, the foot, the imagination, love of beautiful scenery, appetite, desire of excelling in many sports—every faculty and sense finds in the pursuit of grouse shooting its appropriate exercise and refreshment. To breathe the clear pure air, filtered through the heathery valleys abutting on the Atlantic, is in itself the finest of tonics. Yet it is only in the lifetime of a middle aged man that Scotland, so to speak, was discovered as a sanatorium for the world of fashion and business. Forty years ago, few besides very keen sportsmen and rich men sought sport in the Highlands. Shootings and fishings might be obtained at what now seem ridiculously low prices. The difficulty of reaching them conspired with the general ignorance of the beauties of Scotland to keep them low in price and select. The same phenomenon may be seen at present in many parts of Norway, or even nearer home, in whole districts of Sutherlandshire. Mr. Snowie's first list of shootings to let was printed forty-four years ago, and only contained eight advertisements. Railways and better country roads, and, perhaps, as much as anything, the fashion of keeping a yacht, have altogether annihilated the sense of distance with a man thinking of taking a Highland shooting box; nay, Pullman cars, sleeping saloons and the like, render it now a luxurious trip to the North. Watson Lyall's Guide, again—in addition to which we see a new competitor for public favor has come forward this Summer—spreads the fullest information about every shooting loch and river in Scotland throughout the land. It greatly enhances the pleasure of a man set down, say at the extreme western corner of Caithness, to find by reference to these pages who his neighbors are, and that a particular friend may not be more than forty miles from him, also engaged in grouse shooting. Capt. Burt, quartered in the Highlands in 1730, is generally assigned the discovery of the red grouse as a sporting bird; but it is not until we cross the borders of the present century that in Daniel's pages, published in 1801, and especially in Col. Thornton's celebrated sporting tour of 1803, any popular interest was awakened in the subject. Since then the grouse shooting has steadily advanced in favor, and, thanks to American wealth and mercantile prosperity at home, there appears no diminution, as yet, either in the rents of the moors or the numbers of men who flock northward during the first twelve days of August. The secondary delights of grouse shooting are, as we have attempted to show, often as dear to men as the ostensible end of their Highland sojourn; and the influx of visitors to the shooting boxes for other reasons than actual shooting—reasons artistic, amatory, and health-seeking—is far larger than the number of those who seek grouse shooting pure and simple. In an economic point of view the amount of money thus disseminated through the remotest districts of the North must prove of incalculable benefit to the natives, and we can personally testify to the feelings of friendship, to the good manners and kindness of heart diffused throughout the lower strata of the population by the urbanity and friendliness of their English visitors. These sentiments, of course, must be sought in the northern and least frequented districts. A constant stream of purse-proud tourists, personally conducting themselves along the beaten routes of guide-book scenery, everywhere corrupts and debases the population. A high-priced, pretentious hotel in the Highlands proportionately acts upon the surrounding natives. Simplicity and homeliness, which constitute great part of the charms of the Highlands, at once disappear. We could name more than one such hotel which disgusts every visitor, and drives him incontinently from the district. The Inns throughout the Duke of Sutherland's vast domains are honorable exceptions. It is always a pleasure to return to them. Of such importance to a district is the supervision of a wise and sensible land owner.

Manifold are the changes in the mere shooting of grouse which have ensued since the opening of the country. Those were the times of long shooting irons, with flint-and-steel locks. The late Sir R. Sutton, of well-known sporting fame, is said to have been the last sportsman of any note to use this style of weapon. Percussion caps and shorter muzzle-loaders had a long reign, but at once collapsed like a cloud of Zulus before the invincible breech-loaders. These are now made in every possible fashion, central fire, hammerless, and a hundred other distinguishing points. Of course the numbers of grouse killed during a day's shooting have risen proportionately. In 1801 we find it chronicled as a marvel that "a gentleman in Inverness-shire shot fifty-two brace of moor game in one day, never killing a bird sitting, or more than one bird at a time." About the same year a bet was

made that the Earl of Strathmore's game-keeper could kill forty brace of red grouse on the 12th of August upon the Yorkshire moors. Compare with this Mr. Millbank's shooting on August 20, 1873. He killed 728 grouse on that day; and in one of the drives, which lasted twenty-three minutes, he shot 190 grouse, at the rate of more than eight a minute, using three guns. Lord Walsingham, again, about a week later, in the same season, killed 846 grouse in a day. Such enormous "butcher's bills," however, we regard as alien to the real charms of a good day on the heather. Mere numbers slain will not compare, or even add, to those charms. There is much in the mountain air, the beauty of nature in her Autumnal dress, much in the freedom of the ramble and the companionship of two or three choice spirits; much, too, in watching the varied instincts of both dogs and game; perhaps most of all does the chief pleasure of grouse shooting reside in the friendly emulation of making a fair bag on, it may be, difficult ground. Then there are distant peeps of hazy sea; a long gaze through a binocular at a noble stag feeding unsuspiciously, with his harem in watchful attendance; a chat at the lodge with the ladies in the evening, while one of them may be induced to "sing a ballad to the wandering moon." If our hearts are not yet too cold for love, there may well ensue afterward that proposal which the finding a sprig of white-flowering heather on the hill during the afternoon's tramp confers the right to make, on the part of its fortunate discoverer. While these and the like pleasures surround grouse shooting, there is no fear of its popularity waning. Agricultural depression and unwelcome prognostications of a light harvest will not affect it this year any more than they did last Autumn. There are reports of a fair head of young grouse in the North, where heavy rains have not abounded so much as we have unfortunately experienced. Mr. Gladstone has not yet ventured to meddle with grouse, though he has taken pains to exterminate hares and rabbits. Therefore, while the fates permit, we shall hurry northward with bag and baggage. If unavoidably detained on the 12th, our good wishes to those who are more fortunate will be none the less hearty.

Cressa ne caret pulchra dies nota.

But in grouse shooting, as in every other kind of sport, it is well to bear in mind that the best watchwords are consideration and moderation.—London Field.

Our First Experience on a Runway.

BY JACOB STAFF.

It is now many years since I took part in my first deer hunt—and as I think over it to-night, an old doggerel comes running through my mind:

"A trapper went out to catch a bear, where?
The trapper was caught and not the bear, there."

My work was principally in the bush, and my lines—farmer's side-lines—had often fallen in pleasant places for the sportsman. Abundance of game so far as partridges, hares or waterfowls went, but I had become satiated with the destruction of such "small deer" and felt that nothing less than an antlered buck would tempt me to again take my gun in hand.

An opportunity to gratify my ambition presented itself. I was called to work on the South Nation river—a tributary of the Ottawa, and which debouches into that river about forty miles below the capital of the Dominion; and I found myself in what then was, and is still, I believe, the best deer country in Canada.

An old friend of mine, Dr. P., who is, I think, still there, invited me to take part in a big hunt that was to come off, and finding time hang heavily in the village, I eagerly assented, and made preparation for an early start, mine host, Pat Potts, volunteering to see to the refreshments, which were principally liquid, by the way, for the boys on the Ridge—our hunting grounds—would have taken it unkindly had we not thrown ourselves entirely on their hospitality. By the time that all arrangements had been completed for the start, some brilliant genius made the discovery that the "wee sma' hours" were in, and suggested that it would be hardly worth going to bed, as we intended to get on the grounds by daylight. I won't bore the gentle reader with the manner in which we passed the remainder of the night, but the baying of the Doctor's hounds, Garcon and Habitant, set us all on the *qui vive*, and snatching a mouthful to eat we got into the vehicles—a buckboard and a French cart. A drive of an hour brought us to the tamarac swale, where we found about a dozen men, and half the number of dogs, to meet us.

The Doctor being the stranger, and also on his first hunt, was given the post of honor, being stationed at the junction of one of the best runways, and the concession road.

Off went the men with the dogs, old Garcon already whimpering in anticipation. We light our pipes. The footsteps die away, and now the voices. We smoke away, looking occasionally to see what Pat put in the bottles—as the Doctor would turn suddenly and ask me if I remembered what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina; and being enlightened, would remain quiet for a few minutes, and then stupidly repeat the question. Suddenly the Doctor looks at me, and I nod. "Dogs!" says the Doctor. I nod again. "Garcon?" "Hu, hu," grunt I. "Sh-sh-sh," and I obey, and then comes a noise unmistakable to both. Garcon has struck a fresh scent, and is coming toward us, giving tongue gloriously. How the woods ring again! Even that squirrel that has been chattering and barking at us not four feet away, becomes silent and listens. The Doctor cocks both barrels and I perceive the hand tremble, and the muscular, strong body twitch—remember it was our first deer. And now the sound becomes fainter and fainter—and we hold our breaths to listen the better. Not a sound except from that high-holder as he jumps from one side of that ramplike to the other to watch us, or the chick-a-dee-dee from that little bunch of feathers hanging upside down to a tamarac limb just above us. At last we give it up, and the Doctor says, "Blank it! he's gone to the river." And then that confounded red squirrel tittered right out, and we both took offense, and the Doctor told me to fling something at it, and I did so, and was told not to be an idiot; "Couldn't I hear the dogs?" I dropped down, and presently could hear, not more than half a mile away, Garcon's splendid bay, followed by a protracted series of yelps, and we knew then that the old dog had settled down to business, and was on our runway for certain. Then comes a crash through the saplings; up comes the gun to the cheek; crack! bang! and a magnificent buck comes rushing on, making a side jump, and showing the white feather as he goes by. I clap the doctor on the back, feeling that I was a participant in the event, for hadn't I said "Now!" when he fired.

And we shouted like two savages, and in a few minutes Bill Gates, one of our hunters came along, and Doctor says, "I've shot the deer! I've shot the deer!" which I immediately chorused, and we danced around, yelling to Bill, "I've shot the deer!" Oh, the thrill that passed down one's spine!—the delicious feeling of the blood bounding from heart to finger-tips at a jump. What fun it was to kill a deer! (The deer had passed within ten feet of us, but by an unspoken understanding we said nothing about that.) Gates looked sternly at us, evidently taking no part in our enthusiasm. "Where is he?" "Just over there," said Doc, "a splendid buck!" and Gates strode off in the direction indicated. And the other men came trooping in

from all quarters from their posts, and we meandered leisurely after Bill, telling the men as we walked on, how we took him.

Presently Gates comes back and says: "Can't see no deer." "Why," I begin, and then stop, and a terrible feeling comes over me, and the men wink at each other knowingly. "Think you must have missed him, Doc; how many barrels did you give him?" "Both," say we. "Begarrab, this counts for wan, thin," said an Irishman who had come up with the crowd, and pointing to the freshly splintered bark of a birch near us. And another made the interesting discovery that the cap had snapped on the other barrel. And we two began to get melancholy, and the men winked all around and shouted simultaneously:

"We've shot a deer! A de-e-e-ar!"

One by one those unfeeling wretches were called aside mysteriously, and sworn on as good whisky as ever passed thro' worm, not to "give us away" to the boys at the village. Each solemnly swore, and swallowed.

We yoked up, bade a dignified adieu, and drove homewards, sadder, if not wiser men. The doctor had a call to make—taking us some miles out of our road, and we did not reach our tavern till sundown.

There was the usual group of idlers chatting and smoking on the piazza, and as we came up one and all rose and yelled: "We've killed a de-e-e-ar!" And ten perjured backwoodsman filed into the bar accompanied by the crowd, and there was nothing to do but "set it up again," in honor of our first deer.

Game Notes from Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—From a careful perusal of your paper during the last year I have failed to read any communication about the game and shooting in this section of country, and yet all kinds of game birds live around here, although, I regret to say, most of them in the inverse ratio of the sportsman.

There have been a good many woodcocks killed since the season opened. I went out yesterday afternoon with my friend B. upon the river bottom north of the town. We took with us my setter dog recently purchased of Mr. Horace Smith.

We found certainly the finest woodcock grounds I ever saw. A farmer living near there had previously told us that he had seen lots of those long-billed "fellows" while going through an old corn-stubble. We accordingly directed our steps thither, and my setter proceeded to show that either the aforesaid farmer was an incorrigible story-teller, or held mistaken ideas about woodcocks. Having satisfied ourselves that we would as soon expect to find ducks in that place as woodcocks we retraced our footsteps to the grounds before referred to. It was a piece of low land bordering on a small cold stream, filled with thick clumps of bushes. We had previously found a few birds there. While on our way to these grounds having seen a pigeon alight upon a dead tree, I started for it through the thick underbrush, with my dog behind me. I waded out into the creek when within range, covering the tree with my gun. The pigeon had gone; but, whirr-r-r, up jumped a fat woodcock on my left. I let drive with my right barrel, not much expecting to hit him, the place was so small, but much to my joy, after a little search, the dog came in with him. Proceeding on I came to the grounds we had started for. I had not gone far in them when a bird jumped up and darted behind a clump of bushes before I could get the gun to my shoulder. I fired right through the thick leaves without knowing exactly where he was, and although I had used No. 12 shot, he dropped, and the dog also brought him in, still very lively. Being somewhat warm, I lit a cigarette, and was carelessly looking at a dead tree for pigeons while the dog was working at my right, when a cock darted past within four feet of my face. I gathered myself and let fly, but missed. It was just as well, for he sailed right into a charge of No. 12's from B.'s gun, and collapsed forthwith. And so on; we took five birds, all that we saw. One bird flew out and lit in a meadow, which gave my friend a chance for a clear shot, and he improved it in fine style. May the state rifle team, of which he is a member, do as well next month before the butts at Creed-moor! Our bag was certainly small, but it was a good one for these parts, and we were justly proud of it.

The law on ducks and prairie chickens expires Sept. 1, and the boys are loading their shells preparing for a big crusade. Prospecting parties have already been out, and marked down with flags all of the "chickens." It is estimated that there are only about a hundred of them in this county, and if they were all killed and properly divided (more likely the former than the latter) it would only give the boys who will be after them a leg or a wing each. However, if it is the early "chicken" that gets the berry, it is the early sportsman that gets both, and the "chicken" will hear strange noises on that morning long before the faithful guardian of the flock announces that dawn is at hand.

YENNAH.

A Game Dealer's View.

CHICAGO, August 20, 1880.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Having had considerable discussion with you on the game law and protection, we desire to call your attention now in the true time whether game is better protected from August 15 to December 1, or from September 15 to February 1.

One firm on South Water street received fifty-one barrels of prairie chickens, ninety birds to the barrel; all worthless. Other firms are receiving from one to ten dozen daily, in the same condition.

Now, what are these birds good for? To be sure, sportsmen can hunt better in August than in a cold, frosty morning in September and October; but the poor birds which you are trying to protect are of no good to any one. We wish you would take a trip amongst the game dealers and see for yourself the same as you are in the habit of doing about the 10th of December, when birds are good, and when there is a little chance for us poor merchants to make an honest dollar.

We call your attention to this matter that you may agitate the question of a better protection to dead birds than to have them buried up by the barrel in and around our great city, while in December there are so many of the citizens, and undoubtedly yourself, that would be glad to eat them. A prairie chicken goes pretty good on a Christmas day, and at a New Year's lunch, but the hot days in August they are liable to be too soft for use.

TEBBETTS & GARLAND,
Wabash Ave. and Eighteenth street.

Newport Shooting Club.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The inefficient protection afforded to game during the breeding season has, at last, aroused a determination among the sportsmen of Newport, Ky., that more vigorous efforts will hereafter be made to have the laws of the State more rigorously enforced. It was with this view, as well as a view the better to promote their own mutual enjoyment, that a number of gentlemen of that city met August 24, and organized the "Newport Shooting Club," the officers for the ensuing year being elected as follows:

President, Taylor Thornton, Jr.; Vice President, Dr. R. A. Dameron; Secretary, O. V. Mitchell; Treasurer, D. R. Lock; Directors, H. A. Welles, George Creighton, John Thornton, F. A. Brazier, Frank J. Sutton, J. W. Utter, Wm. Shift and J. F. Reed.

They propose to make up a purse of several hundred dollars to be placed in the hands of some bank, in order that premiums may be offered for the apprehension of any violator of the State game laws. The first shooting match of the new club will take place at the old Newport Driving park to-morrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon. A general invitation has been extended to the public on this occasion.

"WICK."

THE CITY OF WORCESTER.—Worcester, Mass., Aug. 27.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I expect to start on my annual shooting trip on Sept. 7, with a party of about fourteen ladies and gentlemen, in the City of Worcester for Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming, to be absent seventy-five days. Hope to see you en route; shall be in Chicago the 9th, and part of the 10th of September.

JEROME MARBLE.

Notes.

WARSAW, IND.—Woodcock shooting has been poor, at least with me, as the old dog over whom I have shot for the past ten years has failed, and I have no other dog. Quails are plentier than for the past two years, but unless the old dog takes on a new lease of vitality, I will have to let the gun rest, but next year, no preventing Providence and the distemper not interfering, I will have a brace, that if they inherit their father's virtues, will recompense me for the lost sport.

HAY.

TOLEDO, IA., Aug. 24.—I have been out since the 15th inst., on a shooting expedition. Drove ninety miles northwest to Hamilton county. Found chickens plenty, and not wild. The railroad from here will soon reach Mud Lake in Hamilton county, a great place for waterfowl. In duck season would be pleased to go there with any of your friends who are in quest of good shooting.

T. M. McK.

SPORTSMEN COMING WEST.—Those sportsmen who contemplate coming West during the shooting season can save both the labor of loading their cartridges and the cost of freight on them by having them loaded by F. P. Taylor, 72 East Madison St., Chicago. Cartridges loaded to order on short notice, and guaranteed to be loaded as ordered.—Advt. ff.

CANNONSBURG, MICH., Aug. 19.—Game prospects here are not very brilliant. The wet season just at breeding time had its bad effect, I'm afraid. I have not seen a covey of young grouse, though I have heard of a couple. Ducks, those bred in the swales around here, are beginning to come out on the stubbles to feed. Their numbers are limited.

G. T. Y.

FRANKLIN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—At a late meeting of the Awlout Sportsmen's Club, of Franklin, N. Y., the following officers were elected for the coming year: Dwight Bartlett, president; M. P. McKoon, vice-president; Eli Howe, secretary; E. P. Howe, treasurer. Executive committee—Dwight Bartlett; Walter Rutherford, Walter Hamilton.

M. P. M.

Fish and Fishing.

The First Decade of the United States Fish Commission—Its Plan of Work, and Accomplished Results—Scientific and Economical.

SCIENTIFIC WORK NOW IN PROGRESS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by Professor G. Brown Goode.)

There are now nine departments of the government, devoted in part or wholly to researches in pure and applied science.

The Geological Survey.
The Coast and Geodetic Survey.
The Naval Observatory.
The National Museum.
The Department of Agriculture.
The Entomological Commission.
The Tenth Census, with its special agencies for the study of the natural resources of the country.

The Smithsonian Bureau of Ethnology, and Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

The Smithsonian Institution, established upon an independent foundation, should also be mentioned, as well as the Medical Museum of the army, and the various laboratories under the control of the army and navy departments.

The geological survey is not now carrying on any of the schemes of zoological and botanical investigation engaged in by its predecessors.

The work of the entomological commission and that of the census, though of extreme importance, are limited in scope and duration, while that of the Agricultural Department is necessarily, for the most part, economical.

The work of the National Museum is chiefly confined to the study of collections made by government surveys, or individual collectors, and sent in to be reported upon.

The work of the Fish Commission, in one of its aspects, may perhaps be regarded as the most prominent of the present efforts of the government in aid of aggressive biological research.

ORIGIN OF THE FISH COMMISSION.

On the 9th of February, 1871, Congress passed a joint resolution, which authorized the appointment of a commissioner of fish and fisheries. The duties of the commissioner were thus defined: "To prosecute investigations on the subject of the diminution of valuable fishes; with the view of ascertaining whether any, and what diminution in the number of the food-fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States, has taken place, and, if so, to what causes the same is due; and also whether any, and what protective, prohibitory, or precautionary measures should be adopted in the premises; and to report upon the same to Congress."

THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER.

The resolution establishing the office of commissioner of fisheries required that the person to be appointed should be a civil officer of the government, of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fishes of the coast, to serve without additional salary. The choice was thus practically limited to a single man, for whom, in fact, the office had been created. Professor Baird, at that time assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was appointed, and entered at once upon his duties.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS ESSAY.

The Summer of 1880 marks the tenth season of active work since its inception in 1871. The fish commission now fills a place tenfold more extensive and useful than at first. The present essay aims to show, in a general way, what it has done,

is doing, and expects to do—its purposes, its methods, its results.

THE PLAN OF WORK.

The work is naturally divided into three sections.

1. The systematic investigation of the waters of the United States and of the biological and physical problems which they present. The scientific studies of the commission are based upon a liberal and philosophical interpretation of the law. In making his original plans, the commissioner insisted that to study only the food-fishes would be of little importance, and that useful conclusions must needs rest upon a broad foundation of investigations purely scientific in character. The life-history of species of economic value should be understood from beginning to end, but no less requisite is it to know the histories of the animals and plants upon which they feed, or upon which their food is nourished; the histories of their enemies and friends, and the friends and foes of their enemies and friends, as well as the currents, temperatures, and other physical phenomena of the waters in their relation to migration, reproduction and growth. A necessary accompaniment to this division is the amassing of material for research to be stored in the national and other museums for future use.

2. The investigation of the methods of the fisheries past and present, and the statistics of production and commerce in fishery products. Man, being one of the chief destroyers of fish, his influence upon their abundance must be studied. Fishery methods and apparatus must be examined and compared with those of other lands, that the use of those which threaten the destruction of useful fishes may be discouraged, and that those which are inefficient may be replaced by others more serviceable. Statistics of industry and trade must be secured for the use of Congress in making treaties or imposing tariffs, to show to producers the best markets, and to consumers where and with what their needs may be supplied.

3. The introduction and multiplication of useful food-fishes throughout the country, especially in waters under the jurisdiction of the general government, or those common to several states, none of which might feel willing to make expenditures for the benefit of the others. This work, which was not contemplated when the commission was established, was first undertaken at the instance of the American Fish-Cultural Association, whose representatives induced Congress to make a special appropriation for the purpose. This appropriation has since been renewed every year on a more bountiful scale, and propagation is at present by far the most extensive branch of the work of the commission, both in respect to number of men employed, and quantity of money expended.

Although activity in this direction may be regarded in the light of applied rather than pure scientific work, it is particularly important to the biologist, since it affords opportunities for investigating many new problems in physiology and embryology.

RESULTS WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

The origin of the commission, its purposes and methods of organization having been described, it now remains to review the accomplished results of its work. In many departments, especially that of direct research, most efficient services have been rendered by volunteers; in fact, a large share of what has been accomplished in biological and physical exploration is the result of unpaid labor on the part of some of the most skillful American specialists. Although it would be interesting to review the peculiar features of the work of each investigator, the limits of this paper will not allow me to do so, or even to mention them all by name.

FAUNAL EXPLORATION.

Since the important fisheries center in New England, the coast of this district has been the seat of the most active operations in marine research. For ten years the commissioner, with a party of specialists, has devoted the Summer season to work at the shore, at various stations along the coast, from Connecticut to Nova Scotia.

A suitable place having been selected, a temporary laboratory is fitted up with the necessary appliances for collecting and study. In this are placed from ten to twenty tables, each occupied by an investigator, either an officer of the commission, or a volunteer. From 1878 to 1879, important aid was rendered by the secretary of the navy, who detailed for this service a steamer to be used in dredging and trawling, and this year the steamer built expressly for the commission is employed in the same manner.

The number of dredging and trawling stations on record is as follows:

1871.	Woods Holl.....	345
1872.	Eastport 200 by hand; 36 by steamer.....	236
1873.	Portland.....	149
1874.	Nosak.....	223
1875.	Woods Holl.....	169
1877.	Salem.....	378
1878.	Halifax.....	
1879.	Gloucester.....	
	Provincetown.....	1500

The number of seine hauls is about.....600

The regular routine of operations at a Summer station includes all the various forms of activity known to naturalists, collecting along the shore, seining upon the beaches, setting traps for animals not otherwise to be obtained, and scraping with dredge and trawl the bottom of the sea at depths as great as can be reached by a steamer in a trip of three days. In the laboratory are carried on the usual structural and systematic studies; the preparation of museum specimens, and of reports. Since the organization of the commission, the deep-sea work and the investigation of invertebrate animals has been under the charge of Prof. Verrill, who had for many years before the commission was established, been studying, independently, the invertebrate fauna of New England.

In addition to what has been done at the Summer station more or less exhaustive investigations have been carried on by smaller parties on many parts of the coast, and in interior waters. The fauna of the grand banks and other off-shore fishing-grounds has been partly explored. In 1872, 1873, and 1874, dredging was carried on from the coast survey steamer "Bache," by Professor Packard and Mr. Cooke, Professor Smith, Mr. Harger and Mr. Rathbun. In 1879, Mr. H. L. Osborne spent three months in a cod-schooner, collecting material on the grand banks, and Mr. N. P. Scudder as long a time on the halibut grounds of Davis' Straits.

A most remarkable series of contributions has been received from the fishermen of Cape Ann. When the fish commission had its headquarters at Gloucester in 1878, a general interest in the zoological work sprang up among the crews of the fishing-vessels, and since that time they have been vying with each other in efforts to find new animals. Their activity has been stimulated by the publication of lists of their donations in the local papers, and the number of separate lots of specimens received, to the present time, exceeds eight hundred. Many of these lots are large, consisting of collecting-tanks full of alcoholic specimens. At least thirty fishing-vessels now carry collecting-tanks on every trip, and many of the fishermen, with characteristic superstition, have the idea that it insures good luck to have a tank on board, and will not go to sea without

one. The number of specimens acquired in this manner is at least fifty or sixty thousand, most of them belonging to species otherwise unobtainable. Each halibut vessel sets, twice daily, lines from ten to fourteen miles in length, with hooks upon them six feet apart, in water twelve hundred to eighteen hundred feet in depth, and the quantity of living forms brought up in this manner and which had never hitherto been saved, is very astonishing. Over thirty species of fishes have thus been added to the fauna of North America, and Professor Verrill informs me, that the number of new and extra-limital forms thus placed upon the list of invertebrates, cannot be less than fifty.

A permanent collector, Mr. Vinal N. Edwards, has been employed at Wood's Holl, and vicinity, since 1871, and many remarkable forms have also been discovered by him.

No dredging has yet been attempted by the commission south of Long Island, though much has been done in shore work, especially among the fishes by special agents and friends of the commission, and by the parties stationed here and there in the work of fish-culture. Mr. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, New York, by carefully watching the market slabs, has added at least ten species of fishes to the fauna of the United States. Dr. Yarrow, Mr. Earle, and others, have collected from Cape May to Key West. The Gulf States' coast was explored last Winter by a party conducted by Mr. Silas Stearns, who spent nine months in studying the food fishes and useful invertebrates in behalf of the commission and the census. The entire Pacific coast has been scoured by Prof. Jordan, for the commission and the census, and the ichthyology of that region has been enriched by the discovery of sixty species new to the fauna, forty of them being new to science. A similar investigation on the Great Lakes has been carried over a period of several years by the late Mr. Milner and Mr. Krumlien. The ichthyology of the rivers of the country has received much attention from the many experts employed by the commission in fish-cultural work.

In addition to these local studies, may be mentioned the general explorations such as are now being carried on for the oyster, by Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, and Mr. John A. Ryder, for the shad by Col. McDonald, for the smelt and Atlantic salmon by Mr. C. G. Atkins, and the quinnat salmon by Mr. Livingston Stone.

A partial indication of what has been accomplished may be found in the number of species added to the various faunal lists. Take, for instance, the cephalopod mollusks of New England, in Prof. Verrill's recently published monographs, twenty species are mentioned, thirteen of which are new to science. Ten years ago only three were known.

I am indebted to Prof. Verrill for the following statement of the number of species added within the past ten years, to the fauna of New England, mainly through the work of the commission:

	Formerly known.	Additions.	Now known.
Crustacea	105	193	298
Pycnogonida	5	10	15
Annelida	67	338	305
Vermes	39	100	139
Mollusks	317	109	426
Echinodermata	47	41	88
Anthozoa, or Polyps	30	35	65
Hydrozoa, or Acalepha	102	78	180
Tunicata	26	25	51
Polysoa	56	91	147
Brachiopodia	5	0	5
Sponges	10	80	90
Totals	800	1000	1800

It is but just to say that many of these species were obtained by Prof. Verrill, in the course of his independent explorations in Maine and Connecticut, previous to 1871.

A similar estimate for the fishes indicates the discovery of at least one hundred species on the Eastern Atlantic coast within ten years. Half of these are new to science. Forty species have been added to the fauna north of Cape Cod; sixteen of these are new, and have been found within three years. Seventeen have been described as new from the Gulf of Mexico. Sixty, and more, have been added upon the west coast. The results of the Summer's campaigns are worked in the Winter in the Peabody Museum of Yale College, under the direction of Prof. Verrill, and by the specialists of the National Museum.

LIFE HISTORIES.

One of the most important features of the work is the preparation of life-histories of the useful marine animals of the country, and great quantities of material have been accumulated relating to almost every species. A portion of this has been published. More or less complete biographical monographs having been printed on the bluefish, the scup, the menhaden, the salmon, and the whitefish, and others are nearly ready.

Another monograph which may be referred to in this connection, is that of Mr. Starbuck on the whale fishery, giving its history from the earliest settlement of North America.

PHYSICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION.

The temperature of the water in its relation to the movements of fish, has from the first, received special attention. Observations are made regularly during the Summer work, and at the various hatching stations. At the instance of the commissioner an extensive series of observations have for several years been made under the direction of the chief signal officer of the army, at light-houses, light-ships, life-saving and signal stations, carefully chosen along the whole coast. This year thirty or more fishing schooners and steamers are carrying thermometers to record temperatures upon the fishing grounds, a journal of the movements of the fish being kept at the same time. One practical result of the study of these observations has been the demonstration of the cause of the failure of the menhaden fisheries on the coast of Maine in 1879—a failure on account of which nearly two thousand persons were thrown out of employment.

Another important series of investigations, carried on by Commander Beardsley, of the Navy, shows the error of the ordinary manner of using the Casel Miller deep-sea thermometer; still another series made by Dr. Kidder, of the Navy, and to be carried out in future, had for its object the determination of the temperature of the blood of marine animals.

Observations have also been made by Mr. Miller upon the influence of a change from sea water into fresh water, and from fresh water into sea water upon the young of different fishes.

Mr. H. J. Rice carried on series of studies upon the effect of cold in retarding the development of incubating fish eggs.

CHEMICAL INVESTIGATION.

A series of analyses have been made by Professor Atwater to determine the chemical composition and nutritive value of fish as compared with other articles of food. This investigation is still in progress.

EMBRYOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION.

In connection with the work of fish-culture, much attention has been paid to embryology. The breeding times and habits of nearly all of our fishes have been studied, and their relations to water temperatures. The embryological history of a number of species such as the cod, shad, alewife, salmon, smelt, Spanish mackerel, striped bass, white perch, and the oyster, have been obtained under the auspices of the commission, by Messrs. Brooks, Ryder, Schaeffer, Rice, and others.

ACCLIMATION OF NEW SPECIES AND FISH-CULTURE.

The introduction of new species in water in which they were previously unknown, is of special interest to the student of geographical distribution. Through the agency of the commission the German carp has already been placed in nearly every state and territory, although the work of distribution has only just begun, and the tench (*Tinca vulgaris*), and the golden orfe (*Idus melanotus*), have been acclimated. The shad has been successfully planted in the Mississippi valley and on the coast of California, and the California salmon in the rivers of the Atlantic slope. The marenna, or lake whitefish, of Europe, has been introduced into a lake of Wisconsin. It is not my purpose to speak of the great success in re-stocking with shad and salmon several rivers in which the supply was almost exhausted, and in planting the schoodic salmon in numerous lakes. As an act of international courtesy, California salmon have been successfully introduced into New Zealand and Germany. The propagation work has increased in importance from year to year, as may be seen by the constant increase in the amount of the annual appropriation. A review of the results of the labors of the commission in increasing the food supply of the country, may be found in the annual reports. The rude appliances of fish-culture in use ten years ago have given way to scientifically devised apparatus, by which millions of eggs are hatched where thousands were, and the demonstration of the possibility of stocking rivers and lakes to any desired extent has been greatly strengthened. This work was for six years most effectually directed by the late Mr. James W. Milner, and is now in charge of Major T. B. Ferguson, also commissioner for the State of Maryland, by whom has been devised the machinery for propagation on a gigantic scale, by the aid of steam, which is now so successfully in use.

THE STATISTICS AND HISTORY OF THE FISHERIES.

The investigation of the statistics and history of the fisheries, has perhaps assumed greater proportions than was at first contemplated. One of the immediate causes of the establishment of the commission was the dissension between the line and net-fishermen of Southern New England with reference to laws for the protection of the deteriorating fisheries of that region. The first work of Professor Baird, as commissioner, was to investigate the causes of this deterioration, and the report of that year's work includes much statistical material. In the same year a zoological and statistical survey of the great lakes was accomplished, and various circulars were sent out in contemplation of the preparation of monographic reports upon special branches of the fisheries, some of which have already been published.

In 1877, the commissioner and his staff were summoned to Halifax to serve as witnesses and experts before the Halifax Fishery Commission, then charged with the settlement of the amount of compensation to be paid by the United States for the privilege of participating in the fisheries of the provinces. The information at that time available concerning the fisheries was found to be so slight and imperfect that a plan for systematic investigation of the subject was arranged, and partially undertaken. The work was carried on for two seasons with some financial aid from the Department of State. In 1879, an arrangement was made with the superintendent of the tenth census, who agreed to bear a part of the expense of carrying out the scheme in full. Some thirty trained experts are now engaged in the preparation of a statistical report on the present state and the past history of the fisheries of the United States. This will be finished next year, but the subject will hereafter be continued in monographs upon separate branches of the fisheries, such as the halibut fishery, the mackerel fishery, the shad fishery, the cod fishery, the herring fishery, the smelt fishery, and various others of less importance.

DISTRIBUTION OF ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

Hundreds, and even thousands of specimens of a single species are often obtained. After those for the National Museum have been selected, a great number of duplicates remains. These are identified, labeled, and made up into sets for exchange with other museums, and for distribution to schools and small museums. This is in accordance with the time-honored usage of the Smithsonian Institution, and is regarded as an important branch of this work. Several specialists are employed solely in making up these sets, and in gathering material required for their completion. Within three years fifty sets of fishes in alcohol, including at least 10,000 specimens, have been sent out, and fifty sets of invertebrates embracing 175 species and 250,000 specimens. One hundred smaller sets of representative forms intended for educational purposes, to be given to schools and academies, are now being prepared.

The arrangement of the invertebrate duplicates is in the charge of Mr. Richard Rathbun; of the fishes, in that of Dr. T. H. Bean.

Facilities have also been given to many institutions for making collections on their own behalf.

REPORTS.

Six annual reports have been published, with an aggregate of 5,650 pages. These cover the period 1871 to 1878. Many papers relating to the work have been published elsewhere, particularly descriptions of new species, and results of special faunal exploration.

AN EPITOME OF THE HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION.

1871.

The Commissioner, with a party of zoologists, established the first Summer station at Woods Holl, Mass., other assistants being engaged in a similar work at Cape Hatteras and the Great Lakes. He also personally investigated the alleged decrease of the fisheries in Southern New England, taking the testimony of numerous witnesses.

1872.

This year the Summer station was at Eastport, Me., particular attention being paid to the herring fisheries. The survey of the Great Lakes was continued, dredging under the direction of Prof. Packard was begun on the off-shore banks. At the instance of the American Fish Cultural Association, Congress requested the Commissioner to take charge of the work of multiplying valuable food-fishes throughout the country. Work was begun on the shad, salmon, and whitefish, and the eggs of the European salmon were imported.

1873.

The Summer headquarters were fixed at Portland, Me. The opportunities for research were greatly increased by the aid of the secretary of the navy, who granted the use of an eighty-ton steamer.

Exploration in the outer waters between Mt. Desert and Cape Cod were carried on in the U. S. coast survey steamer Bache. Operations in fish-culture were carried on upon an extensive scale.

1874—1875.

In 1874 the zoological work centered at Noank, Conn. The attempt was made to introduce shad into Europe. In 1875, the station was, for a second time, at Woods Holl, where a permanent seaside laboratory with aquaria was now established. The number of investigators this year was about twenty. The increase in the propagation work was proportionately much larger.

1876.

This year the Commissioner was unable to take the field for fishery investigations, having been instructed to exhibit, in connection with the Philadelphia International Exhibition, the methods of fish-culture and the American fisheries. Much, however, was accomplished by single investigators in various localities. The propagation work continued. This year the first carp were introduced from Germany.

1877.

The field of investigation was resumed at Salem, Mass., and later at Halifax, N. S. A larger steamer of 300 tons made deep-sea research possible. The Commissioner and his staff served as experts before the Halifax fishery commission. The propagating-work was on the increase, and the government carp-ponds were established in Washington.

1878—1879.

In 1878 the Summer station was at Gloucester, Mass., in 1879 at Provincetown. These centers of the fishing interest were selected, that more attention might be devoted to studying the history, statistics and methods of the sea fisheries—a plan for the systematic investigation which seemed yearly more necessary in view of the dissension between the governments of the United States and Great Britain. In 1879 a combination was formed with the superintendent of the tenth census, by which the Commissioner was enabled to carry more rapidly forward this branch of the work. Specialists were dispatched to all parts of the country to study the biological, statistical, and practical aspects of the fisheries. In 1878 the breeding of cod and haddock was accomplished at Gloucester; in 1879 the propagation of the oyster was accomplished by co-operation with the Maryland commission, under the direction of Major Ferguson, and the distribution of the carp throughout the country was begun.

1880

The Summer station is at Newport, R. I. The Fish Hawk, a steamer of 484 tons, constructed expressly for the work of the commission, lies at the wharf, now equipped for scientific research, later to be employed in the propagation of sea-fish, such as the cod and mackerel. Over fifty investigators are in the field in the service of the commission. The season was opened by the participation of the commission in the International Exhibition at Berlin. The first honor-prize, the gift of the Emperor of Germany, was awarded to Professor Baird, not alone as an acknowledgment that the display of the United States was the most perfect and most imposing, but as a personal tribute to one who, in the words of the president of the Deutscher Fischerei Verein, is regarded in Europe as the first fish-culturist in the world.

A Table of Relative Weights and Measurements of the Large-Mouthed Black Bass (*M. Palidus*.)

In accordance with the promise indicated in the CHICAGO FIELD for May 28, Dr. Henshall has sent to Dr. Gill the following table showing the ratios of weight to length of the large-mouthed black bass. It is to be particularly observed that the length is not the total (that is, including the caudal fin) but exclusive of the caudal.—ED.

CYNTHIANA, Aug. 17, 1880.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR:—Inclosed please find, agreeably to promise, a partial table of relative weights and measurements of the large-mouthed black bass. These, of course, are only comparative, as this fish varies in form in different localities; the present list is made up of the weights and dimensions of many specimens by striking a sort of average as between those of the same weight. I will send you a fuller table, and likewise one of the small-mouthed bass, as soon as possible.

LENGTHS, in inches from snout to base of tail.	WEIGHTS in pounds.
8½	½
10½	1
11½	1½
12½	2
13½	2½
14½	3
15½	3½
16½	4
17½	4½
18½	5
19½	5½
20½	6

J. A. HENSHALL.

An Interesting Canoe Voyage.

TOMAH, Wis.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Mr. T. S. Powers, of Tomah, has returned from a canoe voyage up the North Fork of Flambeau river. He followed the course of the river in all its meanderings through numerous lakes almost to its source.

He describes the country about the head waters of this stream as a veritable paradise for the angler and sportsman. It is one continuous chain of lakes, in every one of which black bass, silver (or white) bass, pike, pickerel and muskellunge are abundant. He took all the fish he desired, and some very large ones. One muskellunge caught in Lake Manitowish weighed over thirty pounds.

The genuine Lake Michigan white fish are also found in several of these lakes. Mr. Powers says he saw the Indians take up one of their gill nets and take from it a number of white fish. He examined them carefully, and says there is no question as to their identity. He also visited the famous Trout Lake, but during his two days' stay there the weather was very rough, and he was unable to catch any of the trout which it is known to contain. He describes it as a most beautiful body of water, so clear that a small pebble may be seen to a depth of fifteen feet. He also visited Lake Flambeau, Island Lake, Fence, Crawlingstone, and many others. Several of these lie within limits of the state park, a large tract of land in Lincoln county, which was set apart by an act of the state legislature two years ago, to be perpetually preserved in its present wild natural state. Mr. Powers was one of the originators of the bill for the establishment of this park.

He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and a firm friend of the fish and game laws. He has one of the best outfits in the way of guns, fishing tackle, boats, camp equipage, etc., in the state.

COQUINA.

LEWISTON, ME.—Editor Chicago Field:—How many bass will Dr. Henshall lose to every one he hooks by using "a good-sized minnow, four to six inches long!" The bass here run to five and a half pounds in weight, and by using a four to six inch minnow, hooked "through the lower lip and out at the nostril," I lose every rise, the fish striking back of the hook, and either tearing off the minnow, or learning something's wrong, tears himself away. With minnows two to three inches long I hook a majority of the fish that strike.

FRANK HENSHAW.

WANTS AND EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head (excepting Kennel advertisements, which must go under their proper department) inserted for Three Cents for each word. The money must be sent with the advertisement.

FOR SALE.—The celebrated ducking shore "Legos Point," belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Wm. H. Keener, situated on Bush river, Hartford county, Maryland, and within easy access of Magnolia Station, P. V. & Baltimore, R. R. The farm contains 350 acres, and the point is admitted to be one of the finest for wild fowl on the Chesapeake Bay. The farm has been well stocked with partridges, and the woodcock and snipe grounds are unsurpassed. For further information and particulars address DR. A. F. DULIN, Executor, 83 West Monument street, or N. W. corner Charles and Lexington streets, Baltimore, Md. 14-1-tf

KENNEL KEEPER WANTED.—For an experienced man who is qualified also to act as harber, a lucrative opening is offered at once at the Hotel Hallock, the new Sportsman's resort at Hallock, Kittson County, Minnesota. A large number of dogs to board during the season. Address CHARLES HALLOCK, as above. 14-1-tf

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TYPE WRITER TO EXCHANGE.—Will exchange a nearly brand new type writer, in perfect condition, used but about four weeks, and cost \$125 cash, for its equivalent in fine hunting boat (holding canvas or Bond iron sectional boat preferred), and fly-rod or other sportsman's equipments. H. B. RONEY, East Saginaw, Mich. 13-25-tf

WANTED.—To exchange (with every man, woman and child who reads this notice) the great western story paper THE WEEKLY CALL, one month for ten cents, or one year for one dollar. Contains 8 pages, 40 columns. Address T. G. MORROW, Publisher, 155 and 157 Dearborn St. 13-7-tf

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Entries will be received up to the evening of Aug. 31, at the secretary's office, Lincoln, and at any time previous.

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ROB ROY II.—Black and white, by champion Rob Roy, out of Doll (sister to Druid) a handsome, fast, stylish, staunch and fine posed dog. Fee, \$20.

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The first of their imported stock offered for sale.

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13-16-tf

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IN THE STUD.

The black and tan Gordon setter Jock Jr., 2 1/2 years old, winner of first prize, Open Class, W. K. C. show 1880, beating Blossom, winner of ten first prizes in England and one in Montreal; and Chang and Bob. Sire of Nip, winner of first prize in Puppy Class; nephew of Belle, winner of champion prize W. K. C. show, 1880.

Jock Jr. is by imp. Jock (by Wakefield's Jock) and out of Tilly's Mab—Mab by Copeland's imported Shot out of imported Dutchess. Jock Jr. is half brother to Marble's Grouse.

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Pride of the South has won at Field Trials as follows: 2d in Puppy Stakes, 1876; special for best trained puppy, 1876; 3d in Braces with Paris, 1876; 2d in All Aged Stakes, 1877; 1st in Braces with Clip, (making full score) 1877.
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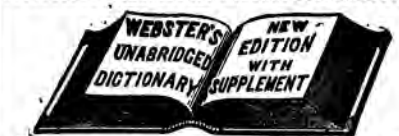
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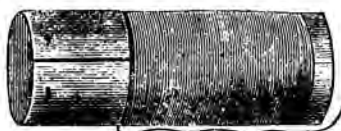
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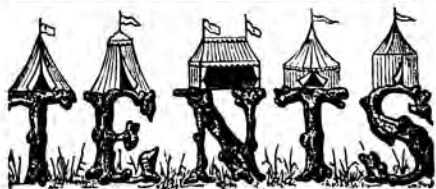
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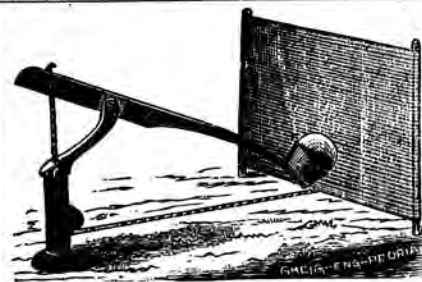
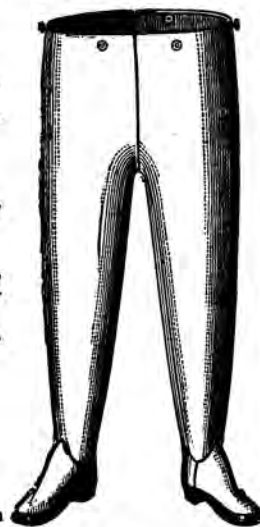
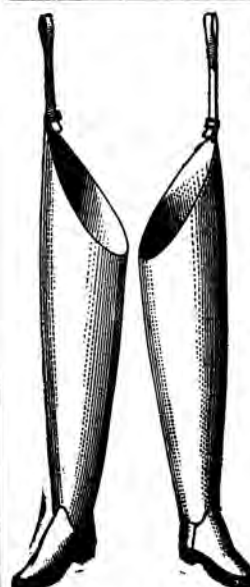
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